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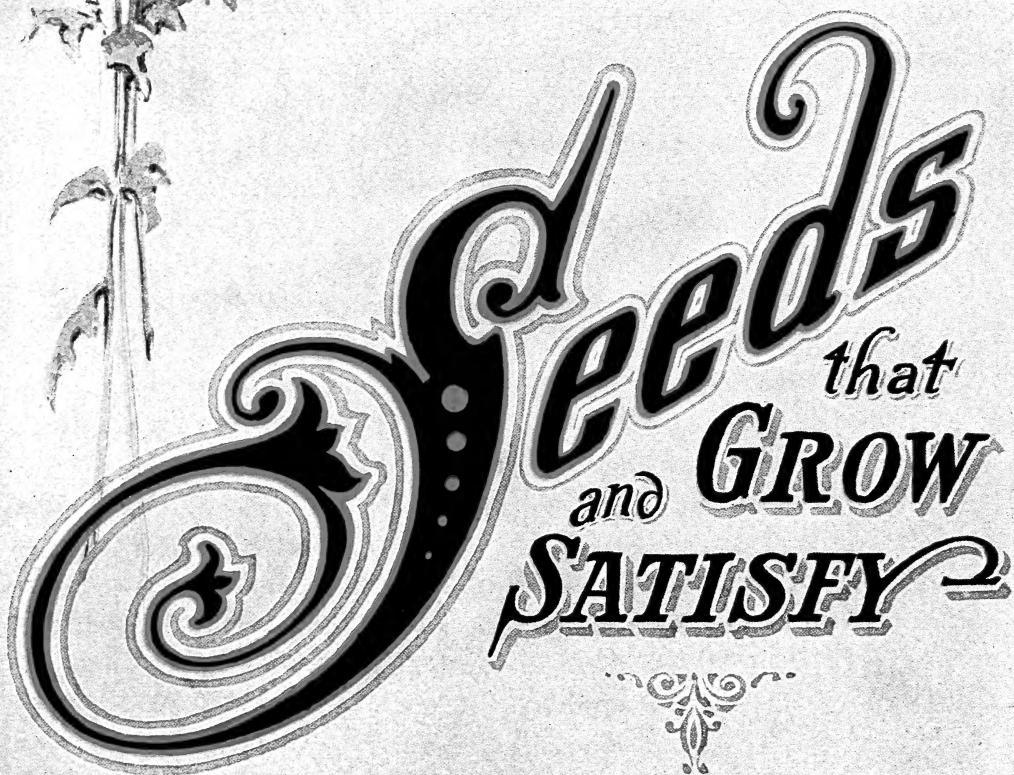
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GURNEY SEED COMPANY

Spring 1908

JUL 8 1920

U.S. Department of Agriculture



CAPITAL \$10,000
INCORPORATED

Yankton, South Dakota

C. W. GURNEY, President.

E. R. GURNEY, Vice-President.

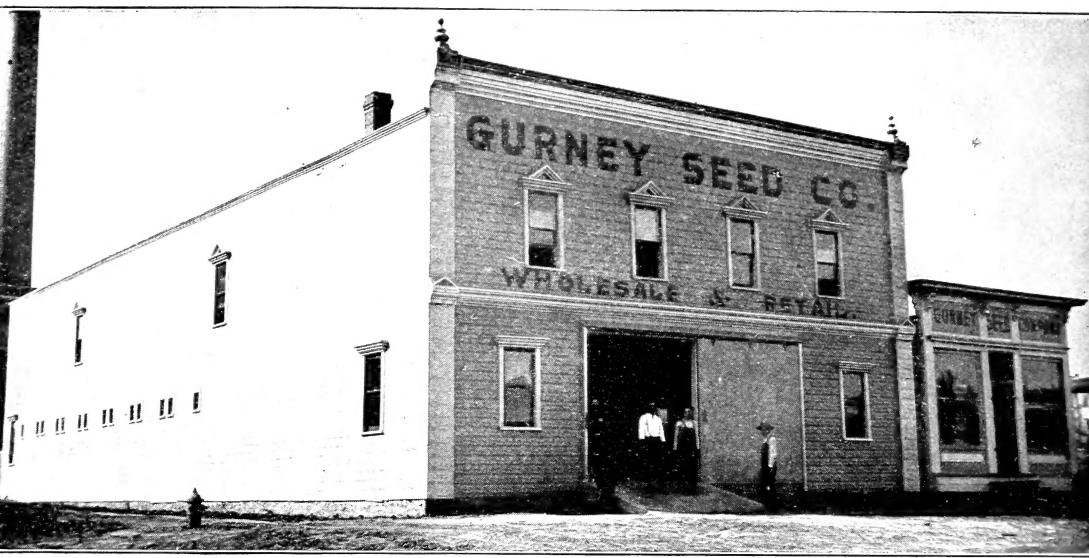
D. B. GURNEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

GURNEY SEED COMPANY

YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Capital, \$10,000, Fully Paid.

INCORPORATED.



WITH this issue of our Catalog it finds the Gurney Seed Company better and larger than ever. We have moved into new quarters and have built new drying sheds on our farms. This is only the commencement. These new quarters will do for this year, but this coming season will see more, better and larger buildings.

The demand for northern grown and better Seed will increase with each season, and we shall try to keep pace with it. We have employed additional experienced, scientific help in all departments, and shall as rapidly as possible make this a Co-Operative Company. Every employee will be a stock-holder, and their interests will be that of our customers and the Seed Company's.

We grow the largest percentage of our own Seed of any Seed Company in the Northwest, and shall increase our planting by several hundred acres each season. We have purchased one of the finest farms in Yankton County, located only one and one-half miles from the depots of Yankton. We shall add other land as we need it.

Our crops this season have been exceptionally fine. Seed has thoroughly matured and been properly taken care of. In our testing room, in charge of Prof. V. Fulkerson, every lot of Seed is thoroughly tested before being sent out, and we can tell any person the exact germinating test of any lot of Seed received by them.

The style of package used by us in shipping Field as well as Garden Seed insures their safe arrival at destination in perfect condition. We were the first Company in the Northwest to use the bushel corn crate for Ear Seed Corn and Potatoes. It costs a few cents more per acre for Seed handled as we handle them, but it is worth many times the cost in results to the planter.

We have taken a great many visitors over our growing crops this last season, and they have expressed surprise at the magnificent showing made by us. We invite you to visit Yankton any time during the growing season, and we shall be pleased to show you over our farms that you may see what scientific breeding and pedigreed Seed will produce. We have had a phenomenal business in 1907, and judging from the hundreds of kind expressions from our customers, it was very satisfactory to them. We print a few in the body of this Catalog, and have hundreds of others just as good on file. We wish that every person who purchases Seed of us would write us at least once during the year, giving us as complete a report as possible. This is for your interest as well as ours. There may be some varieties that do better in one place than in another, and if we receive these reports we can better tell what to recommend for each section.

We thank our customers for their patronage and many kind words, and trust that after reading this catalog from cover to cover you will place your order for such Seeds as you may need. If you have never ordered from us before, we will say to you that it is more to our interest to furnish nothing but the best Seed that will grow and satisfy, than it is to your interest to receive them.

January 1, 1908.

Yours truly,

GURNEY SEED CO.





THE most important part of the business of a Seed House is the proper growing, breeding and improvement of all Seeds. We have given this special attention in the past, and with our knowledge and experience have done well; but the increase in our business has made it imperative that this entire work of breeding and building up "Pedigreed Stock" must be unloaded upon abler and more scientific shoulders; thus to answer the double purpose of justifying the confidence of our customers that we would keep abreast of modern times and modern ideas, as well as to give the increasing business our full time and attention, we wished a graduate of some Northern Agricultural College who had not only a diploma, but good practical common sense, together with a long experience in actual practice.

This man we have found in Professor V. Fulkerson, late of The Minnesota Agricultural College, and have secured his services. This will insure our customers at all times all there is in high quality of Seeds, and that this Company is not in the business for a day, but proposes to stay as long as our customers are satisfied with our Seeds and our manner of doing business.

Professor Fulkerson was born on a farm in Goodhue County, Minnesota. He removed with his parents to Lincoln County, Minnesota, in 1896, still on a farm.



PROFESSOR FULKERSON.

In 1901 they removed to Brookings County, South Dakota, and he entered the State Agricultural College at Brookings in 1901. He graduated in 1905.

During the vacations through his four years at the College he remained there, working with and under Professor Hanson, in plant breeding.

After graduating at Brookings he entered the Agricultural College at St. Anthony Park, Minnesota, as an assistant to Professor S. B. Green, who has acquired an almost world-wide reputation as a close, careful and concise Student of Nature, as well as an eminent author. Here Professor Fulkerson, in recognition of his ability, was awarded the degree of Master of Science and placed in charge of plant breeding where he has remained up to the time when he took charge of the growing, breeding and testing of all Seed for this Company.

When the Gurney Seed Company was organized it took for its motto, "Seeds that grow and satisfy." No matter what time, trouble or expense it is put to, these are the only kind of Seeds our customers are going to get from us.

Professor Fulkerson has made a special study of field crops, more especially of corn and oats, and probably he has no superior along these lines in the Northwest. The time has come when people are demanding the very best grade of Seed for farm planting that it is possible to produce. It is impossible to grow the best unless you have a knowledge of what will produce the best.

READ CAREFULLY

BUSINESS RULES, INSTRUCTIONS *and GUARANTEE*

Any business to be successful must have "Rules," and live up to them.

No. 1—Never allow any Seed to leave our possession until it has been tested, and shows a germinating test that would satisfy us for our own planting.

No. 2—Use every means in our power to know that all Seed sent out by us are true to name.

No. 3—Never give customers less than they pay for; always give them full weight of the very best Seed, and then put in some extras.

No. 4—We guarantee safe arrival of all Seeds.

No. 5—Never open a book account with any person; cash before shipment; or where one-third of the amount is remitted with order, we will ship C. O. D. for the balance.

No. 6—At the prices quoted in this Catalog we deliver all Seeds to any express or railroad company in Yankton; no charge for bags and boxes. All Seeds quoted in packages, ounces, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ and pound, we send by mail prepaid, if so ordered. If to go by freight or express, deduct 8 cents per pound from the aggregate weight of your order of $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, and pound.

No. 7—Follow shipping instructions given by the customer; if none are given, use our best judgment, always securing the lowest rate possible for them. **Seeds by Express from Yankton, S. D., go at 20 per cent. less than regular express rates;** this saves you money. Grass Seed, Millet, Wheat and Oats go at one-half regular freight rates.

No. 8—When we receive an order for goods without any signature, or one that we cannot read, we use every effort to locate the party. We have even advertised in the local paper in the town the order was received from, and have located them in this way. To avoid this extra trouble and delay in filling orders, please sign your name to your order; give the P. O. address, Rural Route, County, State, and name of railroad. Make them plain so that any one can read them.

No. 9—We guarantee the safe arrival of all money sent us by Bank Draft, Express or P. O. Money Order. We accept postage stamps in amounts of \$1.00 or less; currency or coin in any amount, but we do not guarantee its safe arrival. If you wish to send your personal check, always add exchange.

No. 10—If we do not have every item ordered, we do not substitute without your written permission. All money sent for goods that we are unable to fill is returned at once.

No. 11—We guarantee to send out nothing but Seeds of the best grade. If you want a cheaper, poorer grade, you will have to purchase elsewhere.

No. 12—We guarantee that all Seed ordered from this Catalog will prove of satisfactory purity and germinating test to you, or they may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded.

We live up to all of the above.

GURNEY SEED CO.

Premiums and Gifts

SOMETHING GOOD, FREE WITH EVERY ORDER

Conditions of all below premiums are, they must be from Seed purchased direct from Gurney Seed Company, year 1908, and exhibited by the grower.

We hereby authorize the Secretary of the State Fair of South Dakota to offer two cash premiums of \$6.00 each, one for the best 10 ears of **Minnesota No. 13** corn grown in South Dakota, south of the north line of Minnehaha County, S. D., the other for the best 10 ears of **Minnesota No. 13** grown north of the north line of Minnehaha County, S. D.

We hereby authorize the Secretaries of the State Fairs of Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Montana, Wisconsin and Iowa to offer a cash premium of \$10.00 at each of the above named Fairs for the best 10 ears of **Minnesota No. 13** grown in their State.

We hereby authorize the Secretaries of the State Fairs of Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Montana and Missouri to offer a cash premium of \$5.00 at each of the above named Fairs for the best ten ears of **Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent Corn**.

We offer at the National Corn Show, to be held in Chicago in 1908, a cash premium of **\$25.00** for the best 20 ears of **Minnesota No. 13** and a cash premium of **\$25.00** for the best 20 ears of **Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent Corn**, open to the United States.

Secretaries of all State Fairs are authorized to offer a cash premium of **\$5.00** for the best peck of **Kherson Oats**.

Secretaries of all State Fairs are authorized to offer a cash premium of **\$20.00** for the best collection of vegetables grown exclusively from **Gurney Seed**, the collection to be entitled to this cash premium must win the society's regular premium for "Best Display of Vegetables."

Secretaries of all State Fairs are authorized to offer a cash premium of **\$3.00** for each of the following items: Best 10 ears "**Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn**," Single specimen **Luther Burbank's Patagonia Squash**. Best 10 White Ohio Potatoes. Best three heads "**Volga Cabbage**." Best quart pickled "**Gurney's Everbearing Rust-Proof Bush Wax Bean**." Three best "**Enid**" Muskmelon.

Conditions of all above premiums are they must be from Seed purchased direct from Gurney Seed Company, year of 1908, and exhibited by the grower.

We will pay in cash on October 1st, 1908, \$2.00 each for the best twenty photographs or kodak pictures taken from Vegetables, Flowers or other articles grown from Gurney Seed. These should be mailed to reach us before that date. We will use them in our Catalog for 1909, and the name of the grower will appear on each picture winning the \$2.00. Try for these picture premiums.

With each order for \$1.00 worth of Seed in packages and ounces, you may select 25 cents worth additional package Seed, which will be sent you absolutely free with your order. After your order is made up, kindly figure the total amount of your purchase of package and ounce Seed, then add 25 cents' worth of free Seed in packages for each dollar.

We pay the postage on all Seeds in packages, ounces, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound and pounds.. If you order by freight or express, deduct 8 cents per pound from your order for all Seeds ordered in $\frac{1}{4}$ pound and pound lots.

If you are a market gardener, do not fail to write us. We have something good for you. Remember that you have neither found nor seen all of the good money makers, and a postal will bring ours to you.

Would it be much trouble for you to visit your neighbors this winter and secure their orders for Seed? If it is a little trouble, what you can make will more than repay you. You can easily earn your own Garden and Flower Seed in any one evening Write us; we will tell you about it.

Write us for special Cash and Seed Premiums for your County Fair.

Some New Good Things for 1908



Gurney's Ever-Bearing Rust-Proof Bush Bean.

This new Bush Bean was planted in our trial grounds this season together with about twenty other varieties of wax beans. This was the **only one that was not touched with the rust**. The rows on either side of it were entirely killed and there was not a rust spot on either leaf or pod of this variety during the entire season. Our first picking was ready with Wardwell's Wax. The pods were much longer and of the very best flavor. We continued to use from the same planting, securing good pickings each time, for over six weeks. It is a remarkably strong grower, as you will see by the photograph, and is an abundant yielder. The color of the pods is a very light, shiny wax; are very brittle and tender, and free from fiber, and absolutely stringless.

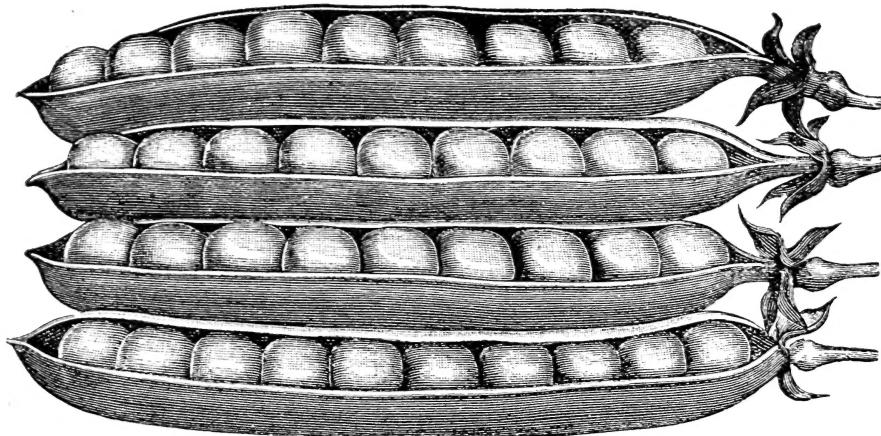
This bean is a boon to market gardeners as well as to private families, on account of its ever-bearing qualities. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; peck, \$2.00.

Esther, N. D., Oct. 9, 1907.

I received a fall Catalog you lately sent me. Thanks for same. Kindly forward Catalogs to the following people: _____. They all got stuck on my garden this season. Old timers here say they never saw a nicer or a better garden in North Dakota, and wanted to know where I got my Seed. I told them from the Gurney Seed Company, Yankton, So. Dak.

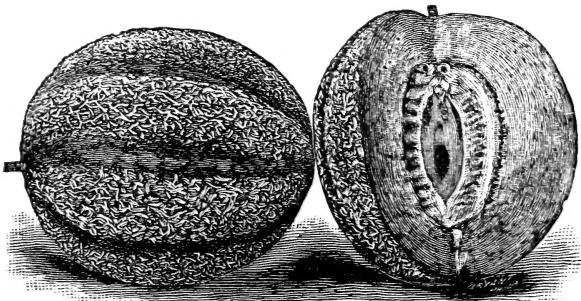
I have Beets that weigh 5 and 6 pounds; Winter Radishes 4 pounds, and one Turnip goes 9 pounds, lots of others 3 and 4 pounds. I got two five-cent packages of Purple Turnips and have sixteen bushels in the cellar besides selling three bushels and thinning them. Is that a fair yield?

MRS. LIZZIE COLE.



Yankton Maincrop Pea.

We sent this pea out last season as one of our specialties and it has more than redeemed itself. We counted pods this summer on our trial grounds containing twelve large peas, and there were none of better quality. The leaves are very large and leathery; the vines grow about two feet high, and are remarkably productive. As one of our lady customers wrote us, "I have never been able to grow peas enough for the family before, but this year with your Yankton Maincrop we have had a great many more than we could use." Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; peck, \$1.75.



The Enid Muskmelon.

This new and valuable Muskmelon was originated in Enid, Oklahoma, and is certainly the best of all melons for home use or market gardeners. It is one-half larger than the Rocky Ford, one week earlier, and twice as good. Color and shape the same as Rocky Ford, an abundant bearer, and an excellent Market Melon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Sanborn Co., S. D., Oct. 19, 1907.

I received your fall Catalog and was much pleased when I got same. It is very nice and useful also. I have shown it, and have reasoned with other farmers who are interested in getting good Seed from a good reliable firm.

I have taken some Corn pictures that are very fine, and those Flower Seed you sent me made such a pretty flower garden. I wanted to have a picture of the Carnations and Asters as they were the prettiest I ever saw, but I cut the flowers for a wedding and two funerals and that took them off, so I could not get a good picture. It was a very backward season for Seed Corn, and it was late when I planted, but after all of the disadvantages it is fine and I believe will make 45 bushels easily, and large fine ears. My brother from Iowa says it is the best Corn he has seen and had me send him two bushels for his own planting.

With best wishes to the Gurney Seed Company, I am,

MRS. E. M. MILLER.



Enkhuizen Glory.

A new early Holland Cabbage with large, solid heads, fine ribbed and of first quality. The globe-shaped outer leaves are very small, which admits of very close planting. On our trial grounds this season it was larger than Jersey Wakefield and earlier. This is a money-maker for early gardeners and a boon to the housewife who appreciates good early cabbage. We sent out last year thousands of packages of this variety for trial free, and they have given good satisfaction. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Volga Cabbage—This is the new variety sent out last year by C. L. Allen, the great Long Island Cabbage Seed grower. Although I had never grown it myself, I sent it out last year on the strength of his recommendation, and it proved a great success. It is originally from Russia, where cabbage is an important crop, and was one of a number of samples sent here for trial. This one, the Volga, proved by far the best of the lot. It is a late cabbage, but not quite so late as Flat Dutch or Sure-head. It is fully as large as either one, and deeper heads, the head being almost perfectly round, like the Hollander, but larger and much shorter stemmed. It is the best keeper of all the varieties, and I think will eventually drive the long-legged Hol-



The Volga.

lander out of the market. It is very hardy and will stand more freezing than any other cabbage. Besides, and this is a very important point, it is more resistant to disease and rot than any other variety. Several market garden customers have reported that it stood green and fresh late in the season when all other cabbage showed more or less rot. This hardiness and power to resist rot is the great advantage. I have great faith in it for either market or home use. Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.



Malikhof Sweet Corn.

The above photograph shows a single hill of this new, remarkably early Sweet Corn. It is a very prolific bearer of medium sized ears; very deep kernel and quality as good as most varieties of late Sweet Corn. It can be placed on the market easily by July 1st. Is one week earlier than Peep-O-Day, and very much better quality.

This Corn was secured by Prof. N. E. Hanson of the South Dakota Agricultural College while in Russia for the department of agriculture. The Seed of this valuable Corn is grown by us here on our own grounds from Seed of the original introduction. Any person who fails to include at least one pound of this in their Seed order is missing a big share of their early garden. You will be surprised at the way it will cut down living expenses. Market gardeners should plant this in large quantities for their first early. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; peck, \$1.75.

Lebanon, S. D., Aug. 8, 1907.

I purchased some of your Malakhof Early Sweet Corn last spring and it has proven to be an excellent early corn here.

Wishing you the best of success,

I remain,

A. E. BEAUDOIN.

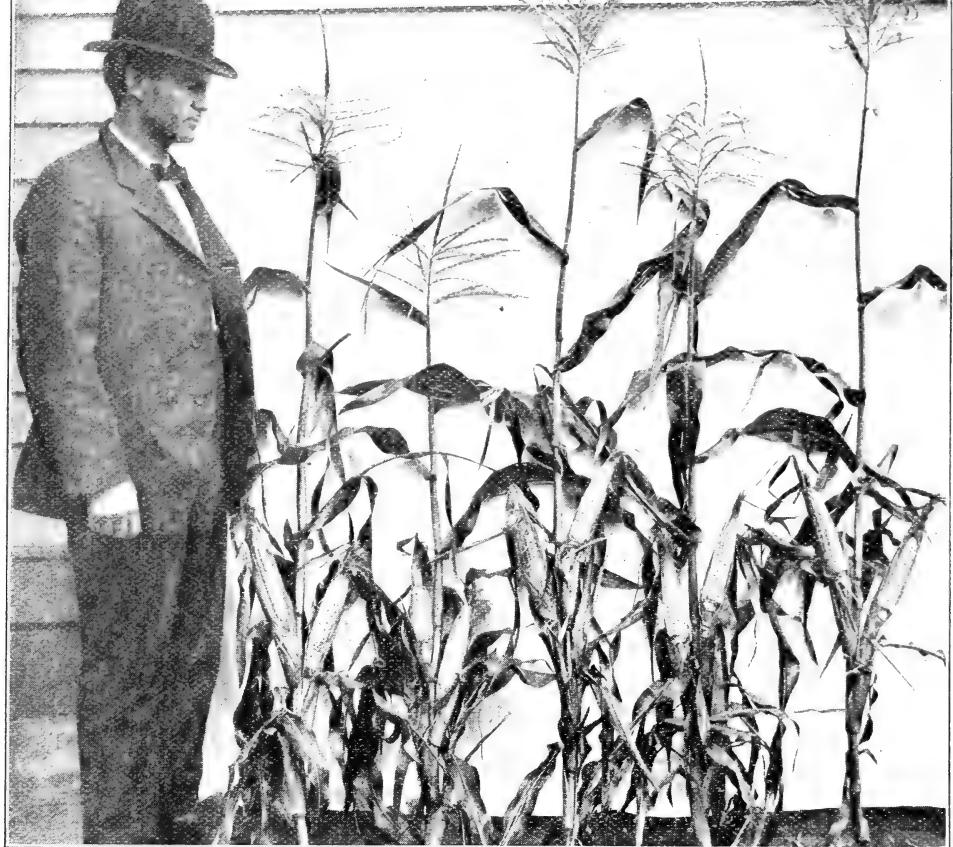
Lake Co., S. D., Sept. 13, 1907.

I would have written you sooner about my Seed Corn, but wanted to be sure that it would ripen. Well, sir, that Minnesota No. 13 is just fine. It stands about 9 to 10 feet high and 3 to 4 stalks in a hill and every stalk has a nice ear of corn. I think it will make 50 bushels to the acre, and is out of the way of the frost.

I am much pleased with your Seed and will favor you with my order next spring.

Yours truly,

ED. F. KLASSY.

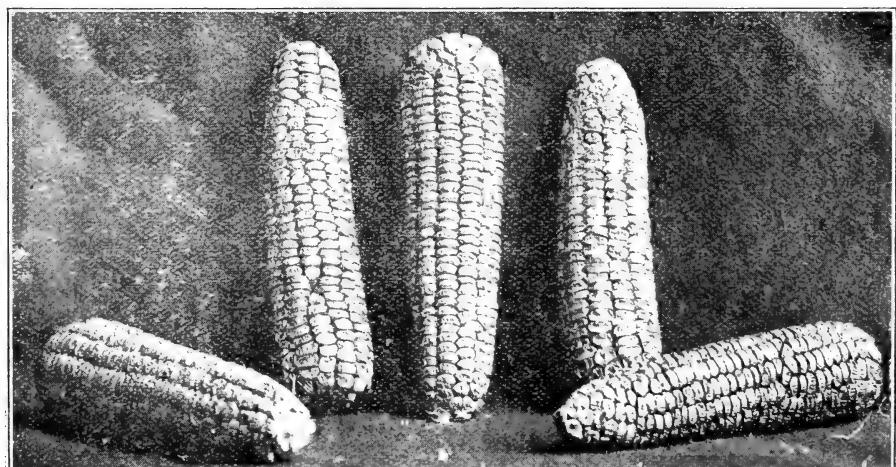


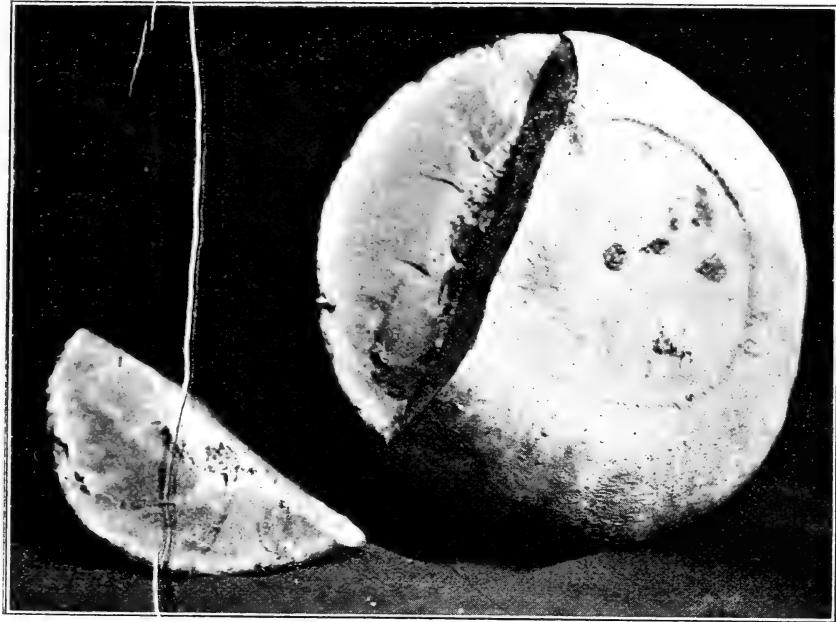
Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn.

This Early Golden Sweet Corn will take the place of all second early varieties and by successive planting it can be made to cover the entire second early and late sweet corn period. It is an abundant bearer, nearly every stalk producing two good ears about six or seven inches in length, and a quality that cannot be equalled by any of the late varieties. It grows about four to six feet high and is ready for use about one week after Malikhof. When cooked it is a golden yellow.

We furnished the Seed of this variety to one of our market gardeners here, H. W. Shipton, and he tells us it was the best seller he had during the whole corn season. You will notice from the photograph of the dry ears that it makes a very perfect ear; nearly every one just alike.

We are offering a cash premium at all the State Fairs of \$3.00 for the best ten ears of this corn exhibited there. Do not fail to include this and Malikhof in your order for Sweet Corn. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; peck, \$1.75.





Luther Burbank's New Squash "Patagonia."

We quote from Mr. Burbank's description: "From my Chilian collector I received Seeds from a number of new Indian Squash. Among them was one which was stated to be as sweet as sugar. Several seasons have been required to thoroughly fix the type. Though of medium size, this new squash averaged thirty pounds each, resembling a cannon ball in specific gravity. The Seed is packed solid in a little space, all the rest of the squash being solid, sweet, dark orange-colored flesh, which is three to four inches thick.

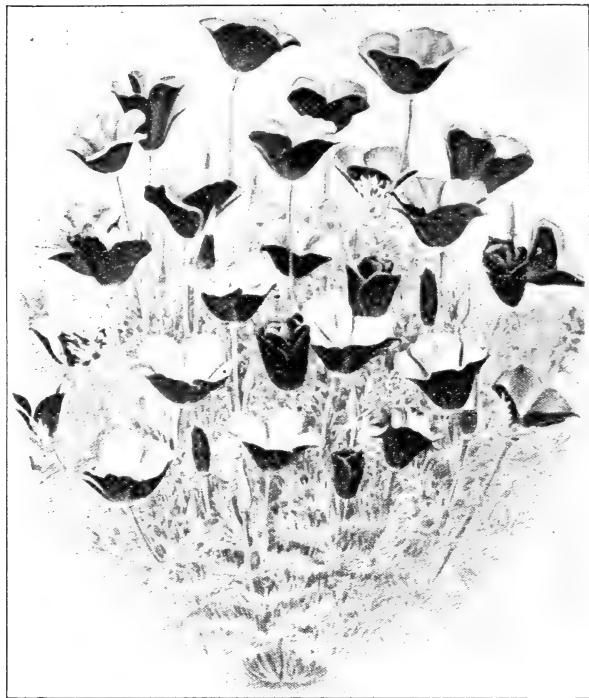
"The Patagonia is apple-shaped, with a broad protuberance at the blossom end, packed solid with large, heavy, reddish-brown Seeds. Color green, white and yellowish, intermixed in mottling spots. The fruits are produced in great abundance and keep in good condition until May and even in June of the following season."

The above is taken from Luther Burbank's description of this squash, and in our trial grounds this season it has proven to be absolutely correct in every particular. The Seed offered is all grown by us this season and the above photograph is taken from a squash grown on our own grounds. It is certainly a solid, all-meat squash and quality cannot be excelled. Pkt., 15c; two pkts., 25c.

Salvia Volcano.

Of all varieties of *Salvia* cultivated, this is undoubtedly the most satisfactory and finest of them all. It grows about twenty inches high; pyramidal form, and is a mass of extra long racemes of fiery red, trumpet-shaped flowers. It is the earliest *Salvia* of any. Seed planted in the open ground will bloom by July 1st, and continue until frost. The plants may be taken up from the open ground before frost and will bloom continuously in the house through the winter. It is easily grown from seed and comes true to name. For earlier flowers they should be planted in a hot-bed and given same care as cabbage or tomatoes. Do not plant outdoors until danger of frost is past. Pkt., 15c; two pkgs., 25c.





Burbank's Crimson Flowering Eschscholtzia.

This was raised by selection for nine years from one of our common California "Poppies," which showed a thread of crimson on the inside of one of the petals.

A purplish-crimson shade on the outside of the base of the petals is nothing unusual, as seen in the well-known "Mandarin" and other strains, and even rarely in wild ones.

My strain has all been produced from one plant, first named above, by most rigid selection from season to season, until now the flowers are of a very clear rosy crimson, very constant, freely produced, being a wholly new production greatly admired by all who have seen it.

The plants grow about one foot high and a foot or more across.

Very sincerely yours,
LUTHER BURBANK.
Pkt., 10c.

Burbank's Crimson Flowering Eschscholtzia.

The Shasta—Luther Burbank, who has originated so many wonderful new fruits, has turned his attention to flowers, and has astonished the floral world with a Daisy which seems to surpass anything he has ever produced in fruit. It is a perfectly hardy perennial that will be a great addition to bedding plants and cut-flowers. The plants grow fast and increase rapidly. It is a fine bloomer. A bed of these giant white Daisies in full bloom is a sight worth seeing. The flowers measure 3½ to 4 inches across, and are borne on stems 18 inches to 2 feet long. They have two rows of long, broad white petals and a yellow center. The foliage grows near the ground and the numerous long, slender-stemmed white flowers rise most gracefully amid the bed of green. It is a wonderfully effective bedding plant, blooming all through the spring and summer months. The flowers keep in water for two weeks. Pkt., 10c.

Shasta Daisy "Alaska"—Flowers very large, pure white, on long, stiff stems. Pkt., 10c.

Shasta Daisy "California"—Flowers very large, similar to above, but the buds and half-opened flowers are of the most pleasing clear pale lemon yellow, with two rows of petals. When a day or two old change to pure white. Pkt., 10c.

Shasta Daisy "Westralia"—This is distinguished by its branching habit. Buds and newly opened flowers are of a pleasing cream color, semi-double, 3 to 4 inches across, and are produced on fairly long stems in great profusion. Pkt., 10c.

One package each of above four "Shasta Daisies" for 35c.



SHASTA DAISY

New Orchid Flowering Sweet Pea, Countess Spencer.

The Countess Spencer Hybrids are a new and distinct type and form in Sweet Peas. It is immense in size, delicate in colors and shades; stems are unusually long, which makes it especially valuable for cut flowers. The flowers are so set on the stem that there is a graceful fluffiness to them in distinct contrast with the ordinary or common sweet peas. Up to the present time, but few colors have developed in the Countess Spencer, but you will find white with pink edging, orange with pink, and light and dark pink. They are very free bloomers, commencing as early as any and lasting until caught by the frost. Every person planting Sweet Peas should give the Countess Hybrids a trial. They are beauties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Gurney Seed Co.,
Yankton, S. D.

Dear Sirs:—The Seed I got from your Company last spring was all right; away ahead of any other Seed I used. The premium asparagus seeds did fine. Thanks for it.

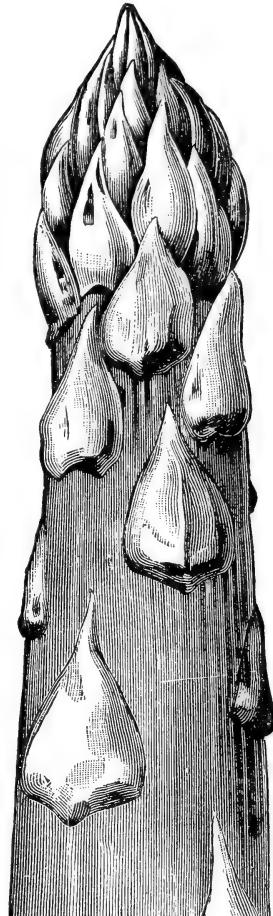
G. W. M'LAUGHLIN,
Smith, S. D.

Asparagus.

Sow in early spring in drills two inches deep and one foot apart between rows. After the plants are one or two years old transplant them into permanent beds. Set them 15 inches apart each way and cover four inches deep. Manure plentifully each fall, to be forked in very early in the spring, after which sow on a good dressing of salt. One oz. to 50 ft. of drill.

Columbian Mammoth White—A distinct variety of strong, vigorous growth, producing large, white shoots that remain white as long as fit for use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Conover's Colossal—A standard sort of large size, tender and excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

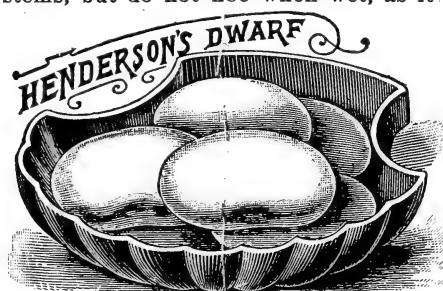


Beans.

Dwarf or Bush.

Plant as soon as danger of frost is past, in light, warm soil, in rows two feet apart, three inches apart in the rows. Keep well hoed and draw the earth up to the stems, but do not hoe when wet, as it will cause them to rust and injure the crop.

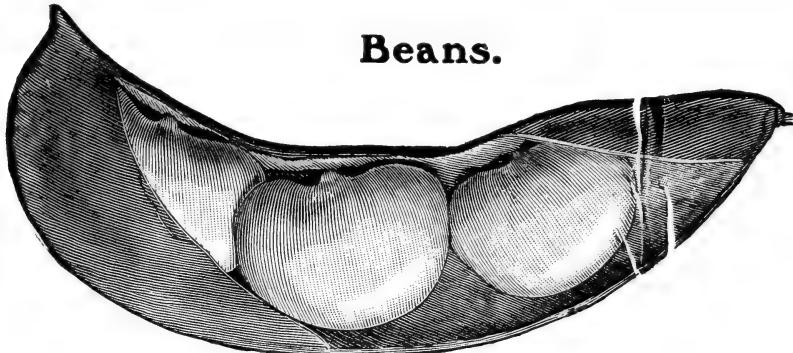
Plant every two weeks until about the middle of August for a succession. One qt. to 100 feet of drill.



Improved Henderson Bush Lima—This is the very early Sieva or Butter Bean of the South. The pods are ready for use a week earlier than those of Burpee's Bush Lima and the plants are immensely productive. When gathered young the beans are of excellent flavor. Per pkt., 5c.; pt., 25c, postpaid. By express or freight, per qt., 30c; 2 qts., 55c; 4 qts., \$1.00; pk., \$1.85; bu., \$7.00.

Bush Lima (Burpee's)—The true bush form of the old, large Lima Pole Bean. It grows vigorously to a height of 18 to 20 inches, forming a circular bush, 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, requiring no poles or stakes, yielding from 50 to 150 fine pods, similar in size and quality to those grown on the large white Lima Bean. Pkt., 10c; pt., 15c (postpaid, 23c); qt., 30c (postpaid, 45c); $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.00; pk., \$1.85; bu., \$7.00.

Beans.



Burpee's Bush Lima.

Green Podded Varieties.

Stringless Green Pod—Is entirely stringless; as early as the other green podded sorts, and remains tender and crisp longer than any of the old sorts. The pods are of a pale green color, round and of good substance, as well as fine flavor. Seed dark brown. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50.

Improved Red Valentine—A very popular early, prolific variety; the pods are remarkably fleshy and tender, remain a long time on the plant without becoming hard. Seed mottled light and dark brown. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Refugee, or One Thousand to One—Excellent for a main crop; very productive, tender and flavor delicious; much esteemed as a late bean; an excellent sort for pickling. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 80c; pk., \$1.35; bu., \$5.00.

Wax Podded Varieties.

Davis Wax—Plant healthy, compact, upright growth, carrying its pods in the center and well up from the ground; gives a large yield of handsome pods, long, flat, clear waxy white, and do not stain in canning. The dry beans are large, pure white. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$5.50.

Golden Wax—The earliest and most popular Bean on the market; pods good length, flat, quite thick and broad; entirely stringless, of a clear, waxy, golden yellow; fine buttery flavor. Hardy and productive. Seed white, mottled red and purple. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

Challenge Black Wax—An extra early strain of the old Dwarf Black Wax. This is the first sort to give a full picking; pods clear waxy white, round, fleshy, tender and stringless; productive and a popular variety; Seed jet black. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

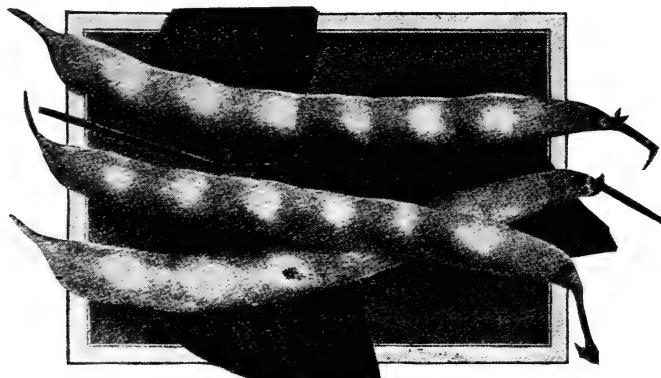
Wardwell Kidney Wax—An extra early prolific Wax Bean; hardy and productive; pods flat, of a delicate waxy yellow and brittle; Seed white, mottled brown around the eye. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$5.50.

Beans.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax—Positively proof against rust. The earliest of all Wax Beans. The best Wax Bean for market gardeners. Tender and absolutely stringless. For, while grown side by side for many years with other Wax Beans, all of them more or less affected by rust, many of them completely ruined by it, this Bean remained entirely free from rust. Not only is it rust-proof but it possesses the most excellent quality of being exceedingly crisp and tender, with no approach whatever to stringiness, and of a most delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.00; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Jones' Stringless White Seed Round Pod Wax—Positively free from rust. This grand, absolutely stringless Bean is the result of five years' systematic cross breeding between the Yosemite and a white seed cross from Ivory Pod Wax. It will without doubt become one of the most popular of all our wax varieties now grown, combining points never before obtained in a true stringless wax pod. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$6.00.

Hodson Wax Rust-Proof Bush Bean—This is a remarkable strong grower, sturdy and productive. Has been entirely free from rust and blight. The plants are well loaded with long, straight, handsome pods, which resemble the pods of the Davis Wax, but are plumper, straighter and longer, averaging about seven inches in length; the



Hodson Wax.

color is a very bright yellow, making them very attractive; the pods are brittle and tender and of the very best flavor. They are free from fibre and stringless. This variety is a boon to market gardeners and truckers on account of its vigor and productiveness and its freedom from blight and rust, while its fine table quality, its long, handsome pods will render it of special value to the private gardener. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c; pk., \$2.00.

Pole or Running Beans.

They are more tender and require more care in culture than the bush beans and should be planted two weeks later. Plant in hills from three to four feet apart; plant five or six beans in a hill, leaving a space in the center for the pole.

Large White Lima—Pods broad and rough. Seeds large, broad and white. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Dreer's Improved Lima—Smaller Seeds than the preceding, but more hardy and more productive. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole—This variety takes the lead of all Pole Beans, in earliness, coming into use a week or ten days later than the Dwarf Golden Wax. It is crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

German Black Wax Pole—One of the best varieties either for Snap or Shell Beans in the green state. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Early Dutch Case Knife—One of the earliest of the Pole varieties; is good green or dry; very productive. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

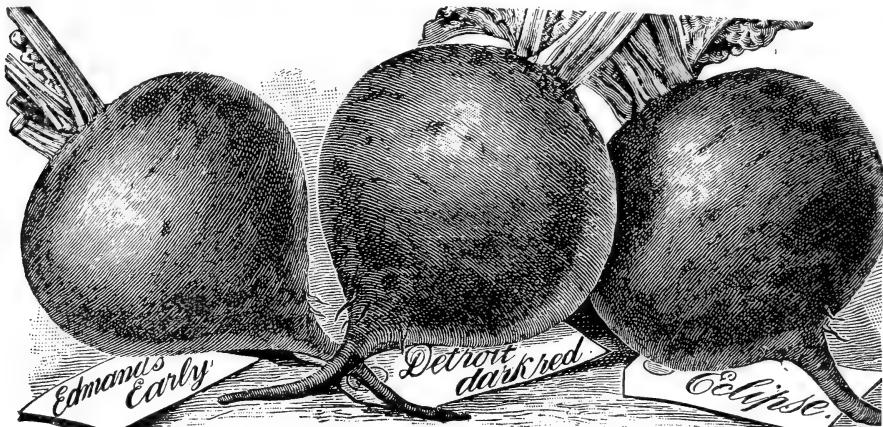
Scarlet Runner—An ornamental sort, used same as Morning Glories. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c.

Beets.

For an early supply sow as early in spring as ground can be properly cultivated; lay out the drills for Seed about one foot apart and two inches deep. For the main crop sow first week in May, and for winter use in June.

Crosby's Egyptian—It is large, light colored, nearly spherical; one of the best for early planting outdoors. It is a most excellent sort, becoming fit for use sooner than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

Arlington Favorite—A new dark-leaved early blood variety, originated at Arlington, Mass., where it is grown extensively for the Boston market. It follows the Eclipse closely in maturing, but is of much darker color and superior in quality. Perfectly round in shape; it differs from all other dark blood sorts in that it has the sweetness of the Bassano, and yet a very dark deep blood color. Its small, upright growing tops, early maturing, and the splendid shape and color of the roots, makes it popular with everyone who plants it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.



Early Egyptian—The well-known early variety; color extra dark; shape flat; quality excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Extra Early Eclipse—An excellent sort; about as early as the Egyptian, but we consider it better because it is larger and of much finer quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Early Blood-Red Turnip—The old stand-by. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Mitchell's Perfection—This variety is one of the earliest sorts known. It is of rich dark blood-red color, small top, very smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip—The very best sort for general crop. In quality one of the finest; exceedingly dark; shape globular, having only one tap root. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Long Smooth Blood—The standard long sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Dewing's Early Blood Turnip—A good variety for main crop; keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip—A grand Beet for bunching for market; tops are exceptionally small and uniformly upright; roots are perfect turnip shape, with small tap roots. The principal fault with most Turnip Beets is the occasional appearance of white rings, but by careful selection this has been overcome, and this will be found one of the deepest red Beets. Quality is the very best, sweet and tender. Gardeners can safely plant it largely. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

Lyons Co., Ia., Sept. 22, 1907.

The Gurney's Model Dent Seed Corn I bought of you last spring was perfectly satisfactory in every way. It is fully as early as any in the county, except, perhaps, some of the very small varieties, and will make a big yield. Before planting, I gave your Seed a fair test and it proved 94 per cent. good. To say the least, I am well pleased with the Corn.

Yours very truly,

WILL LESHER.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets.

Farmers, stock growers and people living in town with a single cow are certainly neglecting the most important root crop when they fail to plant a quantity of these for winter stock feed; easily taken care of, rapid growers, and yielding about 15 to 20 tons of roots per acre; relished by all stock and a health producing feed. Buy these by the pound this year and you will increase your planting each season.

Sow in April and May in thoroughly plowed, well-manured soil, in drills two inches deep and about 18 inches apart. Thin out to 12 inches and keep the weeds down by frequent hoeing and cultivating.

Mammoth Long Red—More generally grown than any other sort; roots large; quality excellent. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Norbiton Red Giant—One of the finest qualities in cultivation; grows to an enormous size. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Golden Tankard—A very valuable variety of fine form and bright yellow in color. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Mammoth Long Yellow—Similar to long red, except in color. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Kinver's Yellow Globe—It is of superb quality and an enormous cropper. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Red Globe—The root is of large size and globular in form; very productive. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c.

Sugar Beets.

Mangels and Sugar Beets for stock, sow 4 to 6 pounds per acre; if for sugar factory, 12 to 20 pounds per acre. For larger quantities please correspond with us.

Red-Top Sugar Beet—It unites capacity for a large yield with an exceedingly rich flesh, making it the best for cattle feeding. Tops medium sized; roots above medium size, long top-shaped, growing slightly above the surface; white, washed with red at top; flesh fine grained and very sweet. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

White Klein Wanzleben Sugar Beet—This variety has proved to be a very valuable sort, not only in foreign countries, but as well in Colorado and other sections of this country, where it has been thoroughly tested. It has a rather long, slender root, very rich in sugar, and grows deeply sunk in the ground, and it is claimed to yield under average conditions about sixteen tons to the acre, containing 12 to 13 per cent. of sugar. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Broccoli.

Sow early in spring. Transplant and cultivate the same as Cabbage. The Broccoli is similar to the Cauliflower. They will produce heads in October and November, and should any plant not be forward enough for use before severe frosts, let them be removed to a light cellar, where they will head during winter.

Large White Mammoth—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Purple Cape—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Brussels Sprouts.

Cultivated for the small heads that grow in considerable numbers on the main stem. It is a delicacy much esteemed by some. Sow in seed bed middle of spring, and transplant and manage as Winter Cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Borecole or Kale.

Dwarf Green German—Sow in autumn for "sprouts" or "greens." Hardy prolific; flavor similar to Cabbage, desirable in every garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

Dwarf Purple German—A variety of the preceding, and identical with it, except in color, which is a beautiful deep purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

Tall Green Curled Scotch—This is one of the most popular varieties. It is very hardy, is much improved by frost; 2 feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

Brookings Co., S. D., Sept. 22, 1907.

The Minnesota No. 13 I got of you last spring was all one could ask for. It grew fine and is ripe.

GEO. HAST.

Cabbage.

All-Head Early—It is among the earliest of the large cabbages. It is fully one-third larger than Early Summer. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color, as well as in shape and size. It is very tender and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Extra Early Express—Produces fair-sized heads in eighty to eighty-five days from sowing seed. Does not form as large a head as the "Etampes," but is ahead of this variety several days. An important acquisition for the market gardener and those who grow cabbage for early market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Extra Early Etampes—One of the earliest cabbages, producing well formed conical heads, remarkably large for so early a ripener. Whoever plants it will be amazed at its early maturity, and if he be a market gardener, will be able to place it in market ahead of all competitors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.



Premium Late Flat Dutch.

said in its favor as a variety suited to the family and market garden. The heads begin to mature the latter end of June to the first of July; and may be cut in succession for several weeks. Our Seed is true Long Island grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—Has succeeded admirably on account of its ability to resist heat; it never flaws under the severest sun and produces very fine heads after the earliest sorts have disappeared. We recommend it highly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

All Seasons—A new Drumhead Cabbage as early and every way as good as Early Summer, but yielding heads from a third to a half as large again. This new Cabbage, while it matures a day or two later in the spring, when planted in July matures a day or two earlier than Early Summer in the fall, so that it will average as early, while solid heads are from a third to a half as large again. As a rule our earliest cabbages are only good as early cabbages, being too small for late, or too small and too thin to be kept over winter; but the heads of this new Cabbage being large and also thick through, make it a most excellent variety, either for extremely early, or for fall or spring market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—As a variety for winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. With a good cultivation, on moist, rich ground, ninety-five in a hundred will head up hard and fine. Decidedly the best late variety for cultivation in our state. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Premium Late Drumhead—We recommend this sort to market gardeners and growers for shipping purposes. In good, rich soil and with a favorable season, the heads will grow to an enormous size. Very compact and solid, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

The Lupton—This new Winter Cabbage was originated by Mr. J. M. Lupton, one of the best Seed growers on Long Island. It is the result of an effort to combine in one variety the best qualities of second early and late sorts. It is earlier than Flat

Early York—This is one of the earliest varieties, deficient, however, in size, and without ability to stand the heat of the summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Winningstadt—A well-known and very popular early variety; in season very close to the Wakefield; heads large, decidedly conical; leaves bright, glossy green; heads solid and hard, even in summer. This is a very sure-heading variety, valuable not only for early use, but also for winter cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

True Jersey Wakefield—This is an admirable sort, and fully sustains all we have heretofore

Dutch or Drumhead, and makes it therefore suitable for main crop. The heads are very large, solid and fine grained, and are not likely to crack open. The stalk is rather short; color dark green. A very good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

Danish Ball Head—One of the best varieties for general crop. It has been selected for more than fifty years by the Danish gardeners, who grow it almost exclusively for Winter Cabbage, and annually export large quantities. The heads are not as large as Late Flat Dutch, but harder and more solid, fine grained and good keepers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

Mammoth Rock Red—This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and deep red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.



American Drumhead Savoy.

Savoy Cabbage.

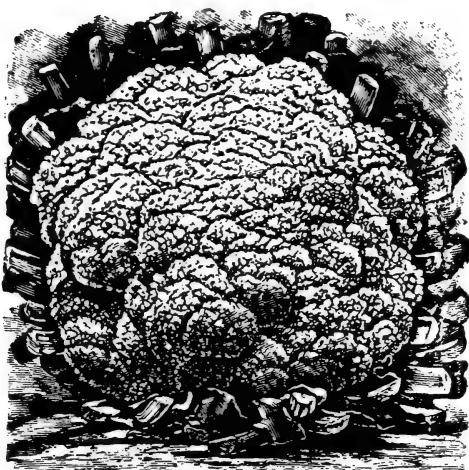
Netted Savoy—This is the finest of the Savoy class and a general favorite. Heads large, very solid and compact, of a yellowish green color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

American Late Drumhead Savoy—Heads large, round and compact; excellent for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

Chicory.

Large Rooted, or Coffee—Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted or ground, they become the chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

Cauliflower.



For spring crops, only the extra early dwarf varieties should be selected and Seed sown in hot-beds early in February, transplanting the young plants to the garden early in April, when the trees are starting out in leaf. For main or fall crop, Seed should be sown about June 1st, and young plants set out during the latter part of July.

Early Snowball—This is a popular extra early strain of dwarf, compact growth. Under favorable circumstances nearly every plant will make a fine, solid head of good size. It is valuable for both early and late. Half size pkt., 10c; pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 70c; oz., \$2.00.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—(Extra Selected)—This is the choicest selected strain of the popular Erfurt type, and is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants very dwarf. Pkt., 20c; oz., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$8.00.

Wayne Co., Nebr., Sept. 16, 1907.

On September 1st, my Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent was dented and out of the way of the frost. I am cutting it now, but it is getting too dry. Almost all of the husks are dry on the ears, and some of them have started to loosen up. The ears average large and uniform and will out-yield any Corn around here.

Yours respectfully,

J. B. ROSSITER.

Cress.

Sow peppergrass early in the spring, in shallow drills, and every two or three weeks for a succession, cut often, as it will continue to grow. The Water Cress must be sown on the margin of a stream or running water, or in a very moist location.

Curled or Peppergrass—Common and well known. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 60c.

True Water Cress—Leaves tender and highly flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Celerac.

A variety of celery having turnip-shaped roots, which when cooked and sliced in vinegar makes a most excellent salad.

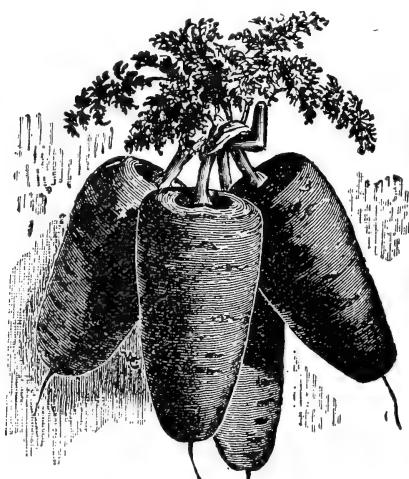
Large, Smooth Prague—This is the largest and best variety grown, and grows to a large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Giant Erfurt, Turnip-Rooted—A good variety for salads, soups, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Carrot.

There is no better stock feed than carrots and every person should plant more than they want for house use. They are abundant yielders and cheap, healthy stock food.

For successful cultivation soil should be light and deeply tilled. For an early crop the Seed should be sown as early as the ground can be properly worked. For late crops it may be sown until about the middle of June.



Danvers.

Rubicon Half Long—It has rapidly grown in popularity, until now it is more largely grown than all other varieties of carrot combined. It is the best in shape, its deep red orange colored flesh is the finest of all in quality. It is earlier than Danvers, about the same length, but heavier and thicker at the shoulders, making it more productive; the leaves are also shorter, fewer and finer. It is a wonderfully heavy cropper, producing thirty to forty tons to the acre under good field culture, and it grows well under the ground, which prevents it from becoming sunburnt. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Guerande or Ox-Heart—A variety with short thick roots, the diameter often exceeding the length. Color bright orange. Sweet and fine grained; good for table or stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Early Half Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted—An excellent variety for market gardeners; color scarlet; good for shallow soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Danvers—There is no variety grown which will produce as much to the acre, with a minimum length of root, as this one. Under proper conditions of the soil and cultivation, it may reasonably be expected to produce, which it has done, 25 to 30 tons per acre. It is of medium length and heavy at the neck, but pointed and quite smooth, color a rich orange. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Improved Long Orange—A well-known standard sort, roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange; suitable for the table and main field crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Chantenay—One of the most perfect and uniform in shape, smooth and a heavy yielder. It is fine in texture and easily dug; the flesh is of a beautiful deep orange, solid, tender and of excellent flavor. One of the very best for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early Scarlet Horn Stump-Rooted—A fine variety of medium size; color deep scarlet, fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Sanborn Co., S. D., May 15, 1907.

I received your crate of Seed Corn to-day and it is the best bushel of Seed Corn ever received in this town.

MRS. E. M. MILLER.

Celery.

Sow in April and May and rake Seed in lightly; water, and shade from strong sun. Prepare trenches from two to four feet apart, a foot wide and a foot deep; dig into the bottom plenty of well-rotted manure, and set the plants when they are three or four inches high, six to eight inches apart in each trench. Keep them shaded until started and gradually earth them up as they grow.

White Plume—Unlike all other varieties this one does not require to be earthed up, but if only loosely tied, or a few handfuls of earth brought closely around the base of the leaves to keep them close together, all the inner leaves or thin stalks will turn white and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Golden Self-Blanching Celery—Like the White Plume, this Celery requires very little earthing up, and in many other respects it is similar to that favorite sort, differing, however, in color, which is yellowish, the heart being large and solid and of a beautiful golden hue. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Giant Pascal—Grows about two feet high; the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, and entirely stringless; the width and thickness of the stalks are distinctive features of this variety. It bleaches with but slight "earthing up," and very quickly, usually in five or six days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



Cucumbers.

Do not plant Cucumbers before danger of frost has passed, as the plants are very tender and the least frost will damage or kill them. Plant in hills or rows four feet apart, 10 to 15 seeds to each hill, make soil very rich. For pickles, plant from June 1st to the middle of July.

Improved Early White Spine—This special strain of White Spine Cucumber is noted for its extra earliness, earlier than Fordhook or Arlington. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with

a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Great bearer, for table use or pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Early Cluster—Early, short and prickly, bears in clusters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

New Everbearing—Very early, enormously productive, literally covering the ground with its fruit the entire season until killed by frost, making it the most prolific variety in existence. Fruit is medium size and rich, dark green in color, shape long, excellent for pickling or slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Arlington White Spine—This is the favorite sort for slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Early Frame—For table use or

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 65c.

Livingston's Evergreen Cucumber—It is early, of strong, vigorous growth, notwithstanding drouth, and is very prolific, bearing abundantly until frost. A perfect pickle sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling—Medium length, pointed, with large prominent spines; color deep green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

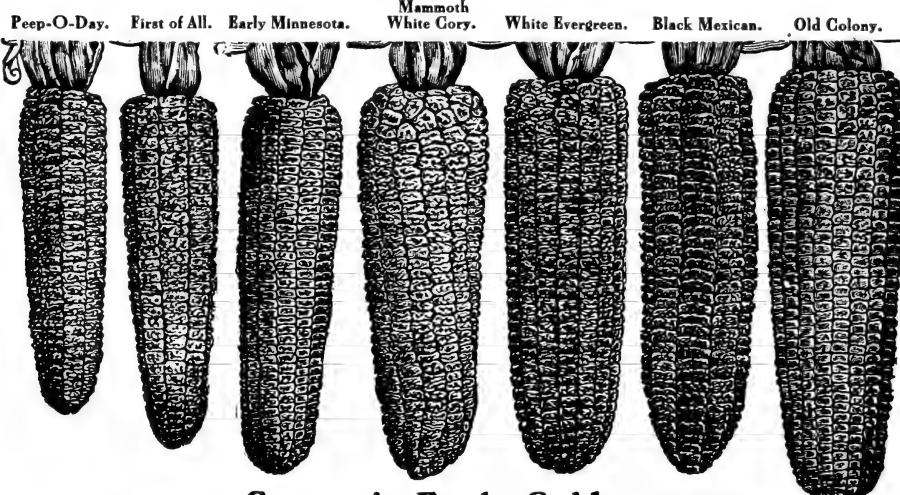
Gherkin or Burr—Oval-shaped and prickly; for pickling only. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Improved Extra Long Green—An extra fine variety, grows very long, very productive. For early and late crops, excellent for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

New Japanese Climbing—Can be grown on trellises, fences, etc., saving valuable space in small garden. It is very prolific, about ten inches long, thick and fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



Corn, Sweet or Sugar.



Gurney's Early Golden.

See good things for 1908. Do not fail to add this and Malikhof to your order.

Peep-O-Day—The two points of this remarkable Corn to which we wish to call most particular attention are its extraordinary earliness and unparalleled sweetness, surpassing in these particulars any other known variety except Malikhof, early or late. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., 90c; bu., \$3.00.

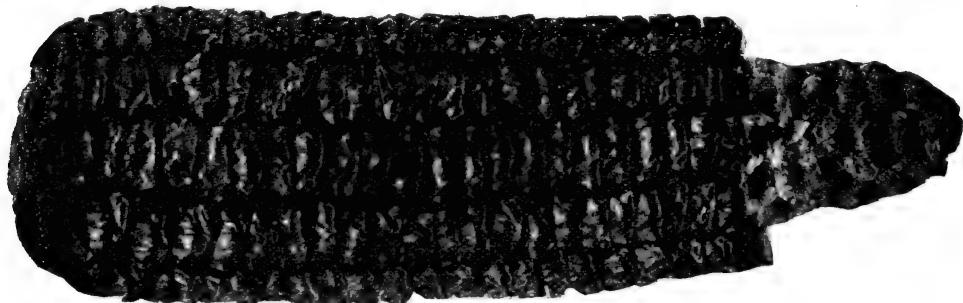
First of All—This new Sweet Corn is the earliest of all. It is a week earlier than the Cory and of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., 90c; bu., \$3.00.

Early Minnesota—A very popular early Corn, ears fair size, uniform and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 25c; pk., 90c; bu., \$3.00.

Golden Bantam—A hardy variety allowing early planting. Stalks grow only three and a half to four feet high, and bear one or two good ears per stalk. When ready for use the grains are a rich golden yellow color, very sweet and fine flavor. Large pkt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Mammoth White Cory—The largest and best extra early Sweet Corn. The ears are twelve-rowed and very much larger than the old Cory; white cobbed, and covered with very large white grains of good quality. No other Sweet Corn will find ready sale in a market which is supplied with this splendid variety, and the gardener who wishes to get the cream of the trade should make his first planting of this best of extra early sorts. Pkt., 5c; qt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00.

Malikhof Sweet Corn—Earliest on earth; can be used earlier than Peep-O-Day or Premo, and is a Sweet Corn. This new and very valuable Sweet Corn was secured by Prof. N. E. Hanson of the S. D. Agricultural College of Brookings, S. D., while in Russia for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. At the government trial tests this Corn proved as early as any other variety tested, and of much better quality.



Malikhof Sweet Corn.

The stalks only grow about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and are extremely productive. Planted on May 22d, ears were ready for the table on July 4th. Our Seed of this valuable new Corn is grown from Seed of the original introduction. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

Corn, Sweet or Sugar.

Late Varieties.

Stowell's Evergreen—The most popular of all. If planted at the same time with earlier kinds will keep the table supplied till October. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in a fresh condition suitable for cooking. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.25.

Country Gentleman—The most delicious of all; for private family use where quality is preferred to size it has no equal. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels. Time of ripening a little later than Stowell's Evergreen. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Mammoth Sugar—Late and one of the largest; productive and fine flavored. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Burpee's White Evergreen—This variety is an improved type of Stowell's Evergreen, but is a little earlier and unlike the Stowell's is pure white in color. The stalks are of strong, vigorous growth from six to seven feet high. The ears are very large and well filled to the tip with long, slender, pure white grains of the finest flavor. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00; bu., \$3.75.

Black Mexican—A medium early variety, with eight rows of remarkably Sweet Corn, which cooks very tender and white when in condition, but turns purple as it reaches maturity. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 65c; pk., \$1.15; bu., \$4.00.

Old Colony—A very prolific variety, with large sixteen to twenty-rowed ears, very sweet and tender. Comes in a little earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 60c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.75.

Popcorn.

Big Money in Little Things.

Very often there is good money in "little things" which because they are small people are apt to overlook. Popcorn is one of these.

ITS PROFITABLE USES.

1st. It yields Shock Corn of the very best feeding value at the rate of 8 to 10 tons per acre.

2d. The small ears which mature early, are very valuable for pigs, calves and young stock generally, especially during the fall and winter months.

3d. The yield of Ear Corn to the acre is quite equal to any of the larger and later varieties, as it can be planted much more closely than the larger varieties of Corn.

4th. Thousands of carloads of Popcorn are annually sold for popping purposes, the consumption having greatly increased since the advent of "Crackerjack" and other like preparations.

5th. Popcorn brings a very much higher price either shelled or on the ear than any other Corn and usually a ready market is easily found for any quantity, while in event of an inactive market, it can always be fed and a farmer cannot raise better feed.

Plant at the rate of 6 to 8 quarts to the acre and closely. We have a very choice lot of this Popcorn carefully chosen and tested for Seed purposes. Price, large pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; postpaid. By express or freight at purchaser's expense: lb., 10c; qt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 70c; bu., of 56 lbs., \$2.25. Bags free.

Egg-Plant.

Sow in hotbeds very early in the spring, and transplant to 2 or 3 feet apart, in very rich, warm ground. Hoe often and hill up gradually until they blossom.

New Improved New York Purple—The best variety in cultivation, being early, a sure cropper and of fine quality. The fruit is large, oval, very deep purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

Early Long Purple—Earliest and most productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Black Pekin—The fruit is jet black, round in form, very solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

I have twenty-three acres of nice Popcorn from Seed I bought of you last spring. It will easily make a carload.

Yours truly,

J. T. GURNEY,

Spencer, S. D., Sept. 25, 1907.

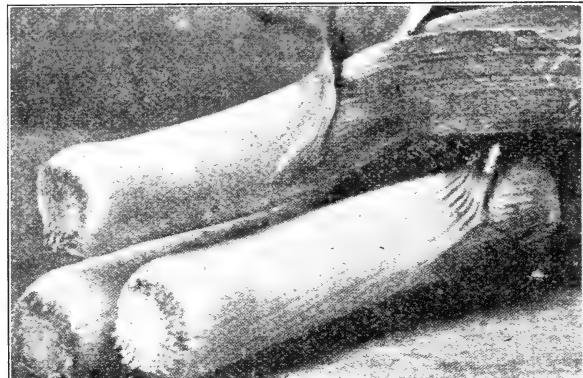
Endive.

Sow in August in shallow drills, twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin to one foot in drills. When fully grown tie over the outer leaves of a few plants every week or ten days to blanch.

White Curled—Self-blanching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1. 25.

Green Curled—Leaves curled, dark green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

French Curled Moss—Handsomely curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Leek.

London Flag—Sow early in the spring in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high transplant in rows 13 inches apart and five inches between the plants, as deep as possible, that the neck may be blanched. One oz. to 150 feet drilled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

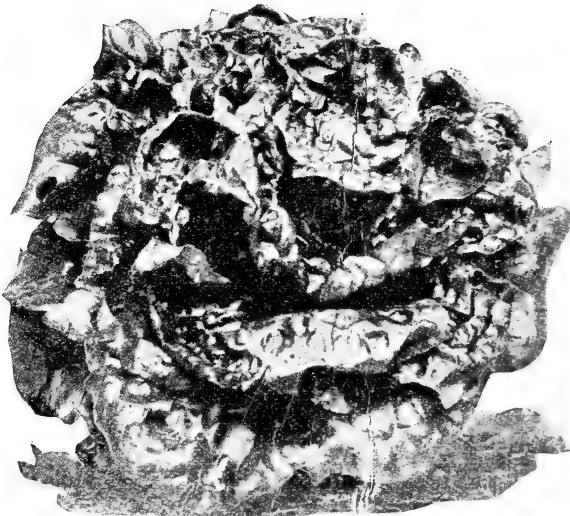
Lettuce.

For an early crop sow under glass in February and transplant on a well prepared bed, in some sheltered corner, in April. For successive crops, sow in beds of well pulverized soil in March, and at intervals of about a fortnight until the end of May.

Black Seeded Simpson—A favorite forcing variety; it does not head, but forms a compact mass of leaves, and differs in being lighter colored; stands the summer heat well, and is nearly double the size of the Curled Simpson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Grand Rapids—This is beyond question the most popular of all forcing Lettuce. On account of its upright habit of growth it can be grown much closer than the other sorts, and is less liable to rot; the leaves are light yellowish-green, excellent for shipping, and keep a long time without wilting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Royal White Summer, or Drumhead—Heads very large, crisp, tender and of good flavor; one of the best summer varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Wayne County, Neb., Aug. 15, 1907.

In regard to Seed Corn purchased of you last spring, will say I got a good stand of Corn, better than the average. Corn is a little larger than the Corn raised here. Your Corn is just coming into roasting ear and was planted May 21, 1907. To look at the fields over the country, my Corn looks as far along and is larger. Just as many roasting ears as Corn raised here.

J. B. ROSITER.

Lettuce.

Prize Head—An excellent variety for family use; forms a loose head of a dense mass of leaves, filled at the edge and densely blistered; deep green in color, tinged with red; crisp, tender and good flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Hanson—A very fine heading variety of large size. The heads are very solid, sweet, tender and crisp throughout and entirely free from any bitter taste. A standard Summer Head Lettuce, very slow to run to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

The Trianon Cos, or Celery Lettuce—This new variety from France is by far the best Cos Lettuce we have ever grown and we recommend it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Market Gardeners' Private Stock—A strain of black-seeded tennis ball selected with special care for hot-bed and cold frame culture. It makes large, solid heads which stand a long time before sending up seed shoots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Kohl Rabi.

Early White Vienna—Dwarf, small, early; bulb handsome, firm, glossy white; leaves few and small, the best variety for table, but should be used when young and not larger than an early Turnip. All varieties are tough and stringy when overgrown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Muskmelons.

Melons require a light, rich soil. Plant as soon as ground has become warm and dry, in hills eight feet apart for Watermelons, and six feet for Muskmelons, 12 to 15 seeds in each, and thin out to three or four plants when all danger of bugs is over. One ounce for sixty hills and 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

Defender—One of the very best yellow-fleshed sorts. Medium-sized fruit, oval in shape, slightly ribbed, covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, fine grained, rich, deep yellow, darker than that of the Osage, and of higher flavor. The flesh extends to the rind and retains its color and quality quite to the outer shell, leaving a rind no thicker than that of an orange. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 95c.

Perfected Delmonico—A beautiful globe-shaped melon, about 6 inches in diameter, with thick prominent netting; solid and heavy, with small seed cavity; flesh rich orange, fine grained, delicate flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 95c.

Extra Early Hackensack—This valuable variety is ready for market fully ten days ahead of the well-known Hackensack, which it much resembles in size, shape and quality; weigh from five to ten pounds each; very productive, averaging from five to six Melons to the vine; deeply netted; flesh light green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Newport—Every person who tastes the Newport Muskmelon goes into ecstacies over its rich, aromatic flavor, and it certainly is the most delicious of all green-fleshed sorts. It is very early, ripening with the Jenny Lind, which it resembles, and from which it originated. The fruits are deep and almost round; exterior dull green, ripening to a rich golden color, evenly and closely netted. The ribs are quite shallow. The flesh is of exquisite texture, rich and melting clear to the rind. It is a bountiful yielder; the Melons are not large, but of that desirable size the market demands. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Emerald Gem—An early variety of fine quality; skin ribbed, smooth, emerald green with a few lighter colored stripes; flesh thick, of a delicate light salmon color; they part from the stem of their own accord when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Jenny Lind—One of the earliest Melons grown; small, round and flattened at ends, deeply ribbed, thickly netted, which makes it valuable for shipping; an excellent variety for the restaurant trade; flesh light green; sweetest of this class. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Turner County, S. D., Aug. 8, 1907.

The Model Dent Seed Corn which I bought of you last spring grew good. The stand is good for fifty bushels or more per acre and the Corn is as early as any around here.

JOS. SPLONSKOWSKI.

Muskmelons.



Paul Rose.

tionally fine flavor. Flesh is greenish white in color, very juicy and rich and good clear to the rind. It is medium in size, of round oval form and a most excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Netted Gem—One of the earliest and best small Melons grown. Oval in shape and very uniform in size; flesh light green and of fine flavor; exceedingly productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Osage—(Miller's Cream)—This is one of the most profitable of all Melons for the market gardener; of uniform quality; it makes no difference what the size of the Melons may be, large or small, they are all sweet and delicious. The skin is thin, dark green and slightly netted. The flesh is deep salmon, remarkably sweet, and of a spicy flavor; extremely thick and delicious to the rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Cannon Ball.

This is a rather large, very fine-flavored Melon with thick green flesh, extremely small seed cavity, and a very prolific bearer. Season about the same as Netted Gem. This should be in every garden for a second early Melon, and will please all who try it. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 85c.

Jersey Belle.

Jersey Belle is one of the nicest little Melons you ever saw and is an extra good one. Deep ribbed; heavily netted; sweet and juicy. If you are looking for a good early Melon for home use, do not fail to order the Jersey Belle. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Watermelons.

One ounce to 25 hills. See Culture under Muskmelons.

The Jones—Our stock of this has been very much improved by careful selection for several years past, and we unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the best Watermelons in our list. It grows to a large size; skin of a dark green color, with indistinct stripes; flesh bright red, exceedingly sweet, juicy and melting. We recommend it very strongly, both as a Market Melon and a splendid Melon for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Phinney's Early—An early variety; medium and uniform size, and a beautiful form. The skin is smooth, with white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh light red or pink, sweet and delicious. One of the best for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

McIver's or Wonderful Sugar—Oblong in shape; size uniformly large; handsome some appearance; skin shows broad bands of white, shading into narrower bands of dark green; quality is superior; flesh is soft pale pink, crisp, free from any stringiness, and juicy. The Melons have a solid heart, free from cracks; while the Seed rows are close to the rim. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Paul Rose or Petoskey—This widely advertised Melon is a successful cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem and combines the sweetness of the former with the finely netted appearance of the Gem. The flesh is of orange red color like that of the Osage. A splendid shipper and just the right size for hotel and table use. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 95c.

Rocky Ford—This variety is an improvement on the Netted Gem, and is largely grown in Colorado and shipped by the carload to the eastern cities. It is much sought after by hotel and restaurant keepers on account of its size and exce-

Watermelons.

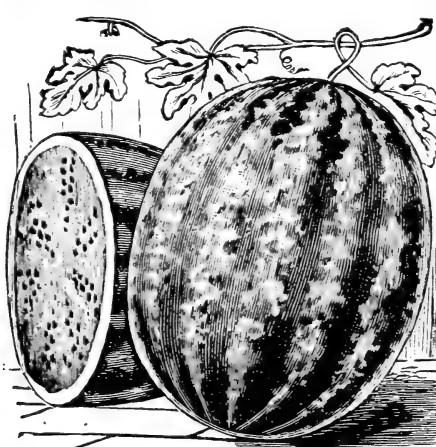
Peerless—(Ice Cream)—Of medium size, thin rind, light mottled green; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, and sweet as honey. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs. by express, \$1.75.

Snow Bound Watermelon—Juiciest, sweetest and best on earth. This grand new Melon should find a place in every garden. It is all its name implies, rich, cold and juicy, meat clear to the thin shell, good size and a wonderful cropper; ripens



Snow Bound Watermelon.

evenly and early, comes at just the time when a good Watermelon tastes right. You do yourself an injustice if you fail to include this fine new Melon in your order. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.



Dark Icing—A very prolific variety of good size and delicious flavor; oblong; thin rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., by express, \$1.75.

Kleckley's Sweet—Vines are strong-growing, producing uniformly large-sized Melons. The fruits are oblong. The skin is dark green. Flesh is bright scarlet and ripens to within one-half inch of the rind. The quality is very rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is decidedly one of the best. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Cole's Early—The earliest and sweetest Watermelon. Sure to ripen in our section. Just the Watermelon for the home market. Ripens with us during August. By far the best Watermelon for the Northern States, where the seasons are usually too short for any other sort. Since its introduction delicious Melons have been ripened where it never before was considered possible to mature a Watermelon. Cole's Early is no less valuable for the Middle States, from the fact that it ripens Melons weeks ahead of any other, and continues to bear abundantly throughout the entire season. The Melons are a fair size, generally measuring 12 inches long. The flesh is a beautiful bright red color, crisp and free from stringiness, and very solid, with a small seed cavity; is deliciously sweet and refreshing all the way through to the rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; 5 lbs., by express, \$2.00.

Oct. 15, 1907.

I just received notice that I received one of the premiums at the National Corn Exhibit at Chicago on Gurney Model Dent.

JOS. SPLONSKOWSKI.

Watermelons.

Kolb's Gem—A valuable variety. The fruit is large, weighing from 25 to 50 pounds. It has a delicious flavor, and its keeping qualities are the best. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., by express, \$1.75.**

Mammoth Iron Clad—A large variety of delicious flavor, keeping its fine quality to quite near the outer skin. It is a good shipping variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., by express, \$1.75.**

Sweet Heart—A splendid shipper, early, large, oval, light green; rind thin, but firm; flesh bright red, sweet, very tender, firm and solid; very productive. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., by express, \$1.75.**

True Georgia Rattlesnake, or Gypsy—Fruit large, oblong, striped; flesh red, of fine quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs. by express, \$1.75.**

Fordhook Early—Without a rival. This is the earliest large-fruited Melon in cultivation. We secured a good number of fine large Melons before any other varieties had ripened, with the exception only of the small Cole's Early. These fruits are of good size, rather short and blocky in form, with large diameter; skin dark green, occasionally with faint stripes of lighter green; flesh bright red, crisp, sweet and of splendid quality; rind quite thin, but skin tough; make an excellent shipping variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Citron—A round fruit of small size, used in making preserves. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**



White Velvet Okra.

Okra or Gumbo.

Sow about the middle of spring in drills, and thin the plants to a foot or more apart. Highly esteemed and cultivated for its green Seed pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus.

Long Green or Long White Velvet—Long ribbed pods. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

Improved Early Dwarf Green—Early and very productive; smooth pods. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

Hanson County, S. D., Aug. 12, 1907.

I am well pleased with the Minnesota 13 Seed Corn I bought of you last February. It is a good stand even though it was a bad spring for planting. I used the smallest plates I had for I knew by the looks of it that it would grow. It made a fine growth and tasseled out before any in this neighborhood, and at this writing is almost in roasting ear. If nothing happens to it, I shall reap a good crop and, as I told you when I ordered your Corn, that the Seed was cheap.

I think I shall make an exhibit at the State Fair this fall.

W. S. DUNCAN.

Davison County, S. D., Aug. 8, 1907.

In regard to Model Dent and Minnesota 13 Seed Corn I got from you, will say the Seed was good and strong. The Corn is further along than any I have seen this year. The stand is good. Minnesota 13 is about two weeks earlier than Model Dent. The ears are turning over. If it keeps on growing as it has been, I shall exhibit some at the Fair this fall.

FRANK H. KOLTZ.

Turner County, S. D., Aug. 12, 1907.

I received two bushels of Minnesota 13 of you but I planted only one and one-half bushels, as I thought the ears rather small, but I wish now I had planted more as the stalks are tall and considerably earlier than most Corn.

As to Winter Wheat, will state I have grown it for three years. I had eight acres in last year and I expect at least twenty bushels per acre.

G. A. BENSON.



Onion Sets.

The above photograph is a field of Onion Sets of our own growing on our grounds here at Yankton. This field consists of White, Red and Yellow Bottom Sets, and made Sets of the most desirable size; ripened thoroughly and are in fine shape.

Prices subject to market fluctuations.

White Bottom Sets—Pt. 15c; st. 25c; pk. \$1.20; bu. \$3.50.

Red Bottom Sets—Pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50

Red Bottom Sets—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.
Yellow Bottom Sets—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Yellow Bottom Sets—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu.,
Red Top Sets—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50.

Red Top Sets—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$3.50.

White Multipliers—Enormously productive. Qt., 25c; pk., \$1.35; bu., \$5.00.
Potato Onion—Should be planted in March or April. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk.,
\$1.35.

Evergreen Top, or Winter Onion—They are planted in September. **Prices upon application.**

Opinions

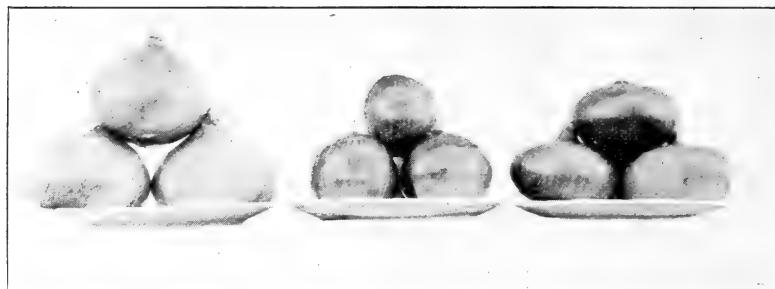
The Onion Seed growing sections of the United States, as well as foreign countries, have experienced almost a total failure of their Seed crop. Consequently prices will be high and there will be a temptation to send out old or mixed Seed. We guarantee all our Onion Seed to be of 1907 crop, and 85 per cent. or better test. When you receive Onion Seed from us, test it and if not satisfactory, return it to us at once and your money will be refunded. Two-year old Onion Seed very seldom tests over 20 per cent., and is practically worthless for planting.

We make a specialty of Onion Seed, and handle it extensively. We offer our customers nothing but fresh Seed every year. Our Seed is grown from choice selected bulbs, and can be relied on. Will make special prices to gardeners or others using large quantities of Seed.

The ground for Onions should be well prepared by digging in plenty of well-rotted manure. The Seed may be sown from the first of April to the middle of May. Sow in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart. When the Onions are up, thin them out to a distance of three inches apart.

Aurora County, S. D., Aug. 13, 1907.
In regard to Minnesota 13 Seed Corn purchased of you, will say my field looks very promising at presnt. I got a very good stand and it now stands about six feet high. My brother who planted his Corn two weeks earlier than I did told me he had Corn for dinner last Sunday. EVEN KINDE

Onions.



Yellow Globe Danvers. **Large Red Globe.** **Red Wethersfield.**

Large Red Wethersfield—A standard variety and the favorite Onion in the West, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large size, skin deep purplish red; form round, somewhat flattened; flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained and stronger flavor than any of the other kinds; very productive; the best keeper; most popular for general cultivation. It is more inclined to form large necks if planted on suitable soil than the Danvers, but is the best variety of any on poor or dry soils. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.**

Danver's Yellow Globe.

This has been a much neglected valuable Onion. It will yield with any of the other varieties of large size; not as strong as the Red Onion, and a perfect keeper. Color is a beautiful golden yellow, and shape is more regular than in most other Onions. It is an excellent market sort. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25.**

Large White Globe—This is one of the finest Onions in cultivation, both in appearance and quality. It is large, globe-shaped, firm, fine-grained, and of excellent flavor, and commands a higher price in the market than any other White Onion grown. Its skin is pure white, and its keeping qualities particularly good. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.**

Prizetaker—The largest in size. The most handsome in shape. The mildest in flavor. Our pure American-grown stock of this is the largest and handsomest Onion we have ever grown, eclipsing in size and appearance the most wonderful of the Spanish and Italian varieties, many of the bulbs weighing from 3 to 3 ¾ lbs. each. Skin rich golden color; flesh white, and so mild and sweet that it may be eaten raw like an apple. This variety takes a leading place among the many valuable sorts in general use, and we have no doubt will at all times command ready sales. For many years this Onion has been imported in large quantities and sold in many of the first-class grocery stores throughout the country at a very high price, so that its good qualities are well known to many. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., by express, \$8.50.**

Philadelphia Silverskin—This is practically the same variety as the White Portugal, but having been grown for many years in the vicinity especially for White Sets, is now particularly desirable for that purpose. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.**

Paris White Pickling, or Small Silverskin—For pickling. This is of small size, silvery white, and used almost entirely for pickling on account of its small size. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.**

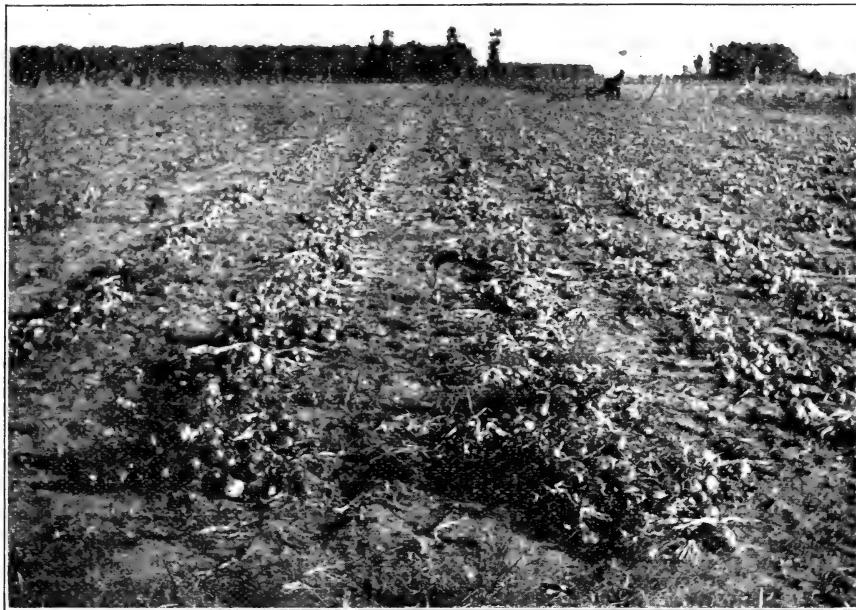
Extra Early Red Flat—A medium-sized flat variety, producing abundantly and coming into use about two weeks earlier than Red Wethersfield. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.**

Giant White Italian Tripoli—A large, beautiful pure white flat Onion of milk, excellent flavor. Will produce a somewhat larger Onion from Seed than our White Portugal, but to attain their full size the plants should be started very early in a hot-bed and set out in rich soil. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Mammoth Silver King—We have imported Seed of this truly mammoth variety direct from the originator in Italy. It is of attractive shape, with silvery white skin, and flesh of a most agreeable mild flavor. It reaches a larger size than any of the flat white varieties, frequently measuring twenty inches in circumference and weighing three to four pounds. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.**

Onions.

Southport Red Globe—The photograph shown here is from a three-fifths acre field grown by H. W. Shipton at Yankton, S. D., from Seed furnished by us. This picture was taken Oct. 1st and shows a crop ready for market of over 400 bushels of perfect Globe Onions. Mr. Shipton sold every one of these for \$1.00 per bushel. Is there



another crop that will produce such a number of bushels and yield such abundant returns one year with another? This Onion is globe-shaped, dark red; the very best keeper and the best of all market Onions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Peas—First Earlies.

The planting of an early crop of Garden Peas should be made in the spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in a warm, dry situation, and covered about three inches. They are usually planted in double rows three to four feet apart, and (those requiring it) bushed when about six inches high. The large and later sorts do better at a greater distance apart, leaving a broad space for planting low growing vegetables between.

Thomas Laxton—The earliest Wrinkled Pea. Equal in quality to the best of the late wrinkled sorts. Peas as large as Telephone. Unsurpassed in quality; coming into use early in June, as soon as the small round early sorts. This is certainly the finest Wrinkled Pea yet introduced, coming in with the first earlies, with pods double the size. This fine Pea was raised by crossing Gradus with a very early seedling of the Earliest of All type. In earliness it is within a day or two of Challenge Extra Early. The pods are a rich dark green, straight and square ended, and contain on the average 7 to 8 very large marrow Peas of the richest flavor. We consider it superior to, and likely to super-



Peas—First Earlies.

sede that fine early Pea, "Gradus," being hardier in constitution, darker in color and a better yielder. It is a reliable market gardeners' as well as private gardeners' Pea, and will undoubtedly take the same place among earlies as Telephone among late sorts. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Gradus or Prosperity—As early as Challenge or Alaska; equal in quality to Telephone or Strategem; pods equal in size to Telephone. The great drawback with the small, early round Peas is their lack of size and flavor. In Gradus, however, we have a Pea coming in along with Extra Early Challenge and Alaska, producing dark green, handsome pods as large as Telephone, containing 8 to 10 large Peas with that rich, sugary flavor found only in the wrinkled sorts. The vines grow to a height of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and produce the pods singly, all maturing at one time. Pkt., 5c; pt., 23c; qt., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.25; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Nott's Excelsior—The sweetest and most prolific of all the early Dwarf Peas; outyields Premium Gem or American Wonder. The best sort for the market or home garden. The vines are vigorous and very prolific, while the pods are closely packed with large Peas of very fine flavor. Height, 1 foot. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.00; pk., \$1.80; bu., \$6.00.

American Wonder—One of the earliest Wrinkled Peas in cultivation, of the finest quality and flavor, and very productive. Its great distinctive feature, however, is its compact and dwarf growth, seldom exceeding ten inches in height. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.00; pk., \$1.80; bu., \$6.00.

Improved Daniel O'Rourke—A favorite early. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 65c; pk., \$1.10; bu., \$4.00.

Surprise—This new extra early Wrinkled Pea is certain to become very popular. The vine is no taller than those of the best strains of first and best and is as early, continuing longer in condition for use. The pods are like those of the Alpha and the Peas are exceedingly tender, sweet and good flavored. It is unsurpassed in quality. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

First and Best—Vines small, bearing three to seven straight, handsome pods, each containing six to eight medium-sized round Peas of good quality. Stock we offer is especially grown for us. Height, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Alaska—This Pea has become a standard variety. The vines are very dwarf. Peas green and smooth. Height, 2 feet. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

McLean's Little Gem—A dwarf, prolific, green wrinkled marrow; habit similar to the Tom Thumb. It has all the sugary flavor of the late Wrinkled Peas; height, 1 foot. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00.

Carter's Premium Gem—A valuable extra early dwarf, Wrinkled Pea; robust in growth, with long pods; height, 1 foot. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00.

Tom Thumb—A very dwarf Wrinkled Pea; not so good a flavor as American Wonder nor as prolific; an old favorite; grows only 12 in. high. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.35; bu., \$5.25.

Second Earlies and Late Varieties.

Improved Telephone—This is without exception the largest podded Pea in existence. It is a heavy cropper and of fine quality; the pods are well filled with Peas of the largest size, tender and retain their sweetness well. Undoubtedly one of the best of the tall-growing late Peas. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

Champion of England—Although this is one of the oldest of the tall-growing late Peas, we have not yet found one that surpasses it in quality. There is no other Pea as sweet as this. The vines grow almost 5 feet high, are very vigorous and produce the large pods of luscious Peas in the greatest abundance. The strain we offer has been selected with greatest care and will be found superior to Seed offered in the market by most dealers. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.20; bu., \$4.25.

Pride of the Market—A dwarf Wrinkled Pea, growing about 2 feet in height. The pods are medium green in color and are very large, often containing nine large Peas of excellent quality. Not needing brush, it is a very good sort for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00.

Minnehaha Co., S. D., Sept. 9, 1907.

The Minnesota No. 13 Seed Corn I bought of you last spring sprouted well under the most adverse conditions. I planted it May 20th but planted it too deep, taking it four weeks to come up. I noticed the first tassels July 28th and at this date is well dented and out of the way of the frost.

M. R. FAGAN.

Peas—Second Earlies and Late Varieties.

Improved Stratagem—This is one of the finest dwarf Wrinkled Peas. In quality it is unsurpassed, the Peas when cooked being of the most delicious sweetness. The vines grow only 18 inches high and do not have to be brushed; they are, nevertheless, extremely robust and bear many very large pods packed with immense dark green Peas. A remarkably fine sort for both home and market use. The heavy demand always makes this Pea short. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Heroine—In every way worthy the great popularity it has already attained. Elegant habit of growth, luxuriant foliage, pods remarkably long and handsome, slightly curved, well filled with large, luscious Peas of fine flavor. This fine variety, apparently as good as Stratagem for all purposes; is far superior to that in habit, growing remarkably even and true. Height 2 feet; Seed green and very much wrinkled. About a week later than Advance. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

The Admiral—A very heavy-cropping green Wrinkled Pea. Ripens with the Telephone and remains palatable longer than any other variety after it becomes large enough to use. The abundant pods are closely packed with Peas of the very best quality. Vines 3 to 4 feet high. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$6.00.

Bliss' Abundance—Remarkably productive. Plant 1½ to 2 feet in height; pods 3 inches long; Peas large, wrinkled, of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.90; bu., \$5.25.

Horsford's Market Garden—A very fine Wrinkled Pea. Grows 2 feet high, very uniform and is an immense yielder. Because it yields so well it is one of the favorite canning sorts, hundreds of acres being planted by the large packers. The pods are of only medium size, but are always full of good flavored Peas. Medium in season. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

White Marrowfat—Almost exactly similar to Black-Eye Marrowfat as to growth, season and productiveness. A favorite on account of its being such a heavy yielder. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; bu., \$2.75.

Yankton Main Crop—See Good Things for 1908. The best general crop Pea grown.

Peppers.

Chinese Giant, or Procopps Giant—Double the size of Ruby King, the largest and finest mild Red Pepper. Not only is it immensely productive for so large a Pepper but its enormous size and magnificent appearance make it sell most readily. The plants are vigorous in growth, stocky habit, seldom more than two feet in height. They are well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits; frequently half a dozen peppers will touch each other. The strong growth of the plants enables them to mature the gigantic fruits only slightly later than our well-known Ruby King. The monstrous Peppers are of thick, blocky form and of most brilliant glossy scarlet. They grow 4 to 5 inches broad at the top, and are of equal length. All are uniformly of most "enormous" size. It makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Bull-Nose, or Improved Large Bell—The standard sweet-flavored scarlet sort. Plants 2 feet in height, prolific and quite early ripening. Sweet scarlet fruits 3 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter. Our stock is particularly fine; it is earlier than Ruby King. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Ruby King—This is the most popular large Red Pepper. Plants grow 2 feet high and bear a fine crop of extra large scarlet fruits. The flesh is quite thick, sweet, and so mild that the Peppers may be eaten from the hand like an apple. Especially fine for mangoes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Long Red Cayenne—The true Cayenne; hot and pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Golden Queen—Largest sweet yellow Pepper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

Tobasco—Hottest small bright red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

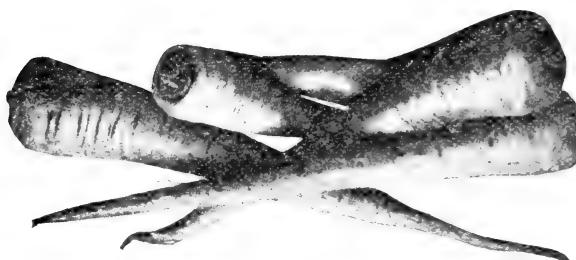
Minnehaha County, S. D., April 1, 1907.

The Seed Corn I purchased of you proves to be very good. My test shows 92 per cent. good and strong. I am very much pleased.

W. G. ROUSE.



Parsnips.



Long Smooth, or Hollow Crown (Abbott's Improved Long Sugar, or Long White Dutch Parsnip)—A great cropper; tender, sugary and considered the best for general cultivation. Parsnips are improved by remaining exposed to frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Early Short Round—The earliest, of good quality, small size; valuable for bunching with pot herbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Pumpkins.

These are easily grown and profitable for stock feeding. At time of Corn planting scatter Seeds in every fourth or fifth hill, or for a large crop sow in May, in good warm soil in hills eight to ten feet each way, four plants to a hill.

Large Cheese—Cheese-shaped; in flavor like Crookneck Squash; yellow-fleshed; fine-grained and very productive; superior to most field varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Connecticut Field—A large yellow variety; hard shell; an excellent variety for field culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Cushaw Crookneck—Solid flesh, fine and sweet; keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Burpee's Quaker Pie—A distinct and valuable variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—Grows to a medium size; pear-shaped, and a little ribbed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Sugar—This variety is smaller than the Large Field, but of finer grain, sweeter and very prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

Jonathan—This new Pumpkin is one of the best varieties grown; it is very sweet and fine for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

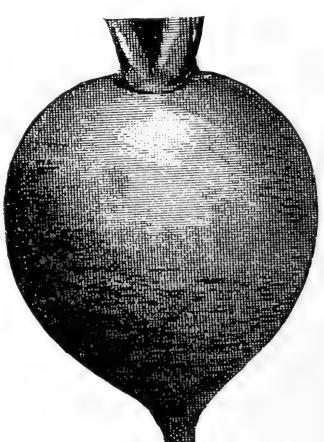
Mammoth King—The largest variety ever introduced. An enormous yielder, having produced over 100 tons per acre. The flesh is very thick, bright orange color and of fine quality, and in flavor equals Squash. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Radishes.

For a successive supply sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply they may be sown in a hotbed in February, care being taken to give plenty of ventilation, otherwise they will run to leaves.

Crimson Giant—A remarkable feature of this radish is that it will grow double the size of other round red forcing radishes and still remain solid, not showing the least sign of becoming hollow. It will grow six and seven inches in circumference, weigh about ten ounces, and still remain solid and juicy. Shape is round to oval, and very attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

White Strassburg—Very large, half long sort, of unexcelled flavor. It is a rapid grower, sometimes producing a crop in six weeks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.



Crimson Giant Radish

Hazelton, N. D., Sept. 30, 1907.

The Minnesota No. 13 did better than I expected when I wrote last. In spite of the backward spring and early frost, I got good Seed from it for next year. I believe this Corn will ripen as far north as Bismarck.

A. E. TYE.

Radishes.

Rosy Gem—One of the quickest growing and handsomest extra early radishes in cultivation. It is crisp and tender, while its perfect globe shape leaves nothing to be desired. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Very early; color bright scarlet, tipped with white; an excellent market variety; fine for forcing. Their shape is perfectly globular, with rich deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom. Tender, crisp and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Chartier, or Long Rose, White Tipped—A very distinct variety, being dark red at the top, and merging into pure white at the base. It stands well and will grow to a large size before it is unfit for the table. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

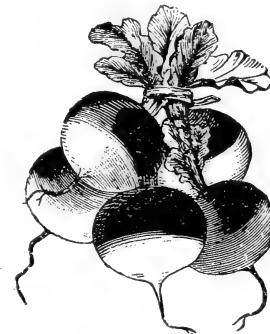
Early Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger—This is unquestionably the finest long white Radish in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Long, Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped—This is a new variety, resembling the Early Long Scarlet in shape and size, and is very early, being ready for use twenty-five days after sowing. Very handsome, being of the brightest scarlet, tipped with white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Giant White Stuttgart—An immense white Radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

The Icicle—This new Radish, lately introduced by Burpee, is undoubtedly the finest white Radish grown. It is very slender, pure white in color, and the tenderest long Radish I have ever had. It is very early, as early as the long red. Compared with the Lady Finger it is earlier and more tender, but not so large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Hailstone—The quickest growing white Radish; ready for the table in from fifteen to eighteen days. The Radishes are regularly "turnip-shaped." They measure one inch in diameter and about half an inch in depth; snowy white, with a short slender tap root. The flesh is solid, crisp and mild in flavor. The foliage is extremely small. A matured Radish will have only a few small leaves not more than two inches in length. Its unusually small foliage (allowing them to be grown so closely together), combined with extreme earliness, handsome appearance, solidity and most superb quality, cannot fail to make it the most popular first early white Turnip Radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 80c.



French Breakfast Radish.

A great favorite, beautiful bright scarlet with pure white tip, oval in shape, fine for open ground or force. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Winter Radish.

This is a much neglected vegetable, and for the same reason that you neglect the Turnips and Rutabagas. When you are making your order for vegetables you pass the Winter Radish as you will not be ready for it before June or July. The result is when planting time comes you have no Winter Radish Seed and consequently you get no Winter Radishes. Add enough of these to your spring order so that you may have plenty of this vegetable for winter use. It costs only a few cents and yields abundant returns. Take them up in the fall and store in root-house or cellar same as other vegetables, and you will have fresh, crisp Radishes nearly all winter. Give these a trial this year.

Chinese Rose or Scarlet China—An excellent Winter Radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

California Mammoth White Winter—Of immense size; long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Round Black Spanish—The favorite Winter Radish of Germany. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Long Black and Long White Spanish Winter—Each, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Knox County, Nebr., Oct. 3, 1907.

I had my Seed Corn sent from you this spring. Well, my Corn is fine. I have the best of any of the farmers in my neighborhood. The Minnesota No. 13 especially is extra good. It can't be beat.

FRED H. SCHEER.

Rhubarb or Pie-Plant.

How many farmers and city people are supplied with this delicious fruit? It is easily grown and produces abundantly. It comes the first of anything in the spring, just when you want it. The canned fruit from the cellar is exhausted and the price of fresh fruit at that time is almost prohibitive. It will grow any old place and will thrive there for years, but the better place, care and cultivation given it the better the returns. It is as easily grown from Seed as from the roots, and you get a nice cutting the second season. Try at least a package of these Seeds.

Linnaeus—Early, large and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Victoria—Very large, later than Linnaeus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Squash.

This vegetable is greatly neglected by the majority of farmers as it adds greatly to the winter vegetables. It is easily grown, yields abundantly, and a most satisfactory vegetable. In placing your order do not forget the new Delicious, Burbank's Patagonia and the old standard Hubbard. They are all good.

When the ground is warm and the weather settled, sow in hills in well prepared ground, mixing two or three shovels of well-rotted manure in each hill. Light soils are best suited to their growth. Plant six to eight Seeds in each hill and thin out to three or four, after they have made partial growth. Plant bush varieties from three to four feet apart each way, and the trailing sorts six to eight feet. Bush Squash, 1 oz. to 50 hills, 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre; Marrow Squash, 1 oz. to 20 hills, 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre.

Summer Squash.

Giant Bush Summer Crookneck—Matures very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Mammoth White Bush Scalloped—Large size; flesh clear, waxy white, tender and delicate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Golden Custard Bush—A very productive early scalloped sort; color rich golden yellow; quality excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Autumn and Winter Squash.

New Delicious Winter Squash—The best flavored Squash in existence. Its color is almost uniformly of a green shade, with occasionally a blue specimen, it being just about as pure in this respect as was the original Hubbard. In size it closely follows the original Hubbard, which weighed between 5 and 10 pounds. In thickness of flesh it surpasses nearly every variety, the color being a dark orange. For table use



New Delicious Winter Squash.

no Squash compares with it in its remarkable combination of fineness and compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness and exceeding richness of flavor. It is equal to the very best Sweet Potato, being very dry, and when baked separates from the shell of its own weight. It is a fall and winter Squash, being excellent at all seasons, but does not acquire its best quality until winter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Beadle County, S. D., Oct. 23, 1907.

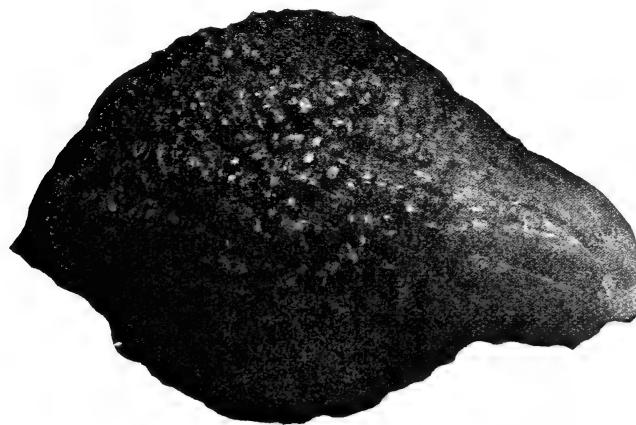
I received one of the South Dakota premiums at the National Corn Show just held in Chicago. This is on Minnesota No. 13, the Seed of which I got from you last spring.

I. B. PARKHURST.

**Warted Hubbard.****Hubbard.****Delicious.**

Squash.

Boston Marrow—A valuable variety, coming in about ten days later than the Bush sorts; a good keeper and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.



Chicago Warted Hubbard—a choice dark green and very warty selection from the well-known Hubbard, retaining all the good qualities of its parent. Very handsome, a good keeper, and sells at sight. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c; by express, 5 lbs., \$2.75; 10 lbs., \$5.00.

Essex Hybrid—An early and rapid-growing variety, with thick, rich-colored solid flesh of richest flavor; it is also one of the best keepers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Fordhook—One of the earliest Winter Squashes; a good yielder and an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Squash.

Red or Golden Hubbard—A perfect type of the Green Hubbard, except in color, which is a bright, deep orange yellow, very showy and attractive. Flesh deep golden yellow, much richer in color than Hubbard, fine-grained, cooks very dry, and is of excellent flavor. Its keeping qualities are fully equal to, while in productiveness it far excels the green variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

The "Golden Bronze"—The Squashes average from 8 to 10 lbs.; color a dark grayish green, flesh bright golden yellow, fine-grained, very sweet and of delicious flavor. Early in maturing, a splendid keeper and very uniform in size and shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

True Hubbard—This is the well-known Winter Squash, now grown so largely throughout the country. Vines of strong running growth; fruits large, olive shape, with dark green skin and very rich flesh. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality. Our strain is extra fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs. or more at 80c per lb.



Mammoth Whale—This is the "Jumbo" of the Squash family, and creates great attention wherever grown or placed on exhibition. It is an extra large-fruited sort, quite distinct in form and appearance. The Squashes grow from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in length, with a slight neck at the stem end. The large Seed end is swelled to a width of 12 to 18 inches and slightly flattened, giving a most distinct appearance which suggests its name—"Mammoth Whale." The skin is of a dark olive-green, with slight stripes of a lighter tinge. Under good cultivation the fruits frequently attain more than one hundred pounds in weight. Flesh firm and solid, of beautiful orange yellow and excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Pike's Peak—Large oval fruits, tapering at the blossom end. Skin dark olive-green; light golden flesh of excellent quality. Vines of strong growth and very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Delicata—A small fruited variety, suitable for both summer and winter use. The fruits are oblong, slightly ribbed with orange yellow, skin striped with dark green; flesh thick and solid; cooks dry and is of rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Vale, So. Dak., Oct. 11, 1907.

Seeds bought of you last spring proved very satisfactory. Find enclosed draft for my fall order.

MRS. V. A. VIKEN.

Sunflower.

Mammoth Russian—The plant produces very large heads which measure twelve to twenty inches in diameter, and contain an immense quantity of large striped Seeds which are highly valued as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. They eat it greedily, thrive well, and lay the greatest number of eggs. Small rations of the Seed fed to horses and other stock during the winter months are of great service to keep them in fine healthy condition, imparting a sleek glossiness to the coat of hair. It will produce a good crop of Seed even on thin, poor land. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; 2 qts., 65c. By express, qt., 20c; 2 qts., 30c; 4 qts., 50c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Spinach.

This is one of the most important of our market garden crop, and one that requires very little care. For summer use sow at intervals of two or three weeks from April to August, and for early spring crop sow in September, covering it in exposed places with straw to protect it from severe frost.

Long Standing—The leaves are thick, fleshy and crumpled, equal to the Bloomsdale Curled Savoy-Leaved, and standing at least two weeks longer than any other variety without running to Seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Bloomsdale Curled Savoy-Leaved—The leaves are krinkled like Savoy Cabbage, from whence the name; it is a very valuable variety, particularly for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Prickly, or Fall—Stands winter well; of less bulk than the round leaf. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Salsify or Oyster-Plant.

Sow early in the spring in drills 14 inches apart. Cultivate same as Carrots or Parsnips. Gather what may be wanted for the winter, and let the balance stand in the ground for the next spring's use.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A new and large-growing variety of great value to the market gardener. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Turnips and Rutabagas or Sweedes.

Along in June each year we receive numerous orders for these Seed that should have been sent with early orders. Nearly everybody fails to include Turnip and Rutabaga Seed with their regular order on account of their not being wanted until late in the summer. The result is when ready to plant you do not have the Seed and either go without or purchase a small quantity at a high price at your grocery store and thereby planting only a small quantity and going without a valuable crop. Include all you are going to need with your first order; you are then sure of having plenty of good Seed when planting times comes.

Light, well-manured soil is best suited for Turnips. Sow the earliest varieties in April, in drills about 15 inches apart, and thin out to from 6 to 9 inches in the rows. For a succession sow at intervals until the end of August.

Extra Early White Milan—Extra early Turnip, in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan is united with the clear white skin and flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

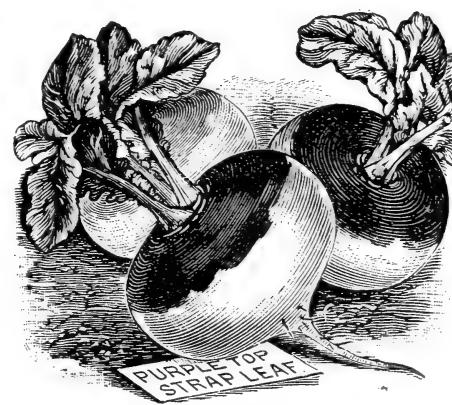
Golden Ball (Robertson)—A rapid grower; globe-shaped and of a beautiful color and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Large White Globe—One of the most productive; in rich soil the roots will frequently grow to 12 pounds in weight; globe-shaped, skin white and smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Purple, or Red Top Strap Leaf—Flat; fine flavor and one of the most popular varieties grown, and when sown late it is one of our best varieties, being an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Early Purple Top Munich—A German variety; very handsome, very early, with a bright purplish-red top and fine mouse-tailed root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Purple Top White Globe—A handsome-looking bulb and is rapidly taking the lead of all other varieties of early Turnips for market garden purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.





Gurney's Purple Top White Globe Turnip.

This is an all season's Turnip; is sweet from the time it is large enough to use until the following spring; size above medium; heavy foliage, and the best Turnip of all of them. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Rutabagas or Sweedes.

For feeding stock in fall or winter there is nothing superior to Turnips or Rutabagas, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

Sweet German—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of a Rutabaga; must be sown much earlier than the flat Turnip; in the autumn and early winter it is apt to be

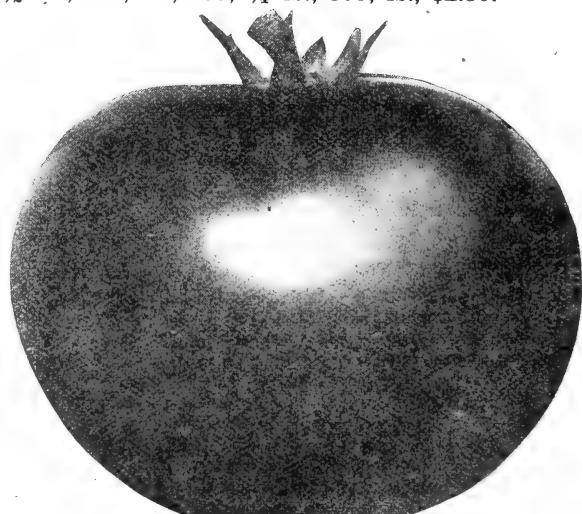
hard, but mellow like an apple by keeping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Purple Top Yellow—Best variety of Swedish Turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor, and the best in every respect. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

. Tomatoes.

Spark's Earliana—The earliest, large, smooth, red Tomato. This Tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts. The plants are very compact, with stout jointed branches; nevertheless it is enormously prolific. The very finest for the Northern market and home garden. In many localities it is now planted almost exclusively. Our Seed is selected by a Tomato expert of years' standing for earliness, trueness to type and productiveness. There is none better. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

Early Dwarf Champion—A great favorite on account of its dwarf habit and upright, tree-like growth, which permits close planting; fruit resembles Acme; medium size, the color being a purplish pink, very smooth and symmetrical, fine quality, very solid meatied. The vine growth is very strong and stiff, so that it needs almost no support. We cannot recommend this sort too highly for the home gardener. For market gardeners it is one of the very best; early, prolific, a fine selling market variety and the ideal kind to grow to sell Tomato plants; its stalky, tree-like growth making most salable plants, outselling other kinds of lanky, scraggy growth. This is one of our specialties, and our Seed is the very best to be had. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.50.



Tomatoes.

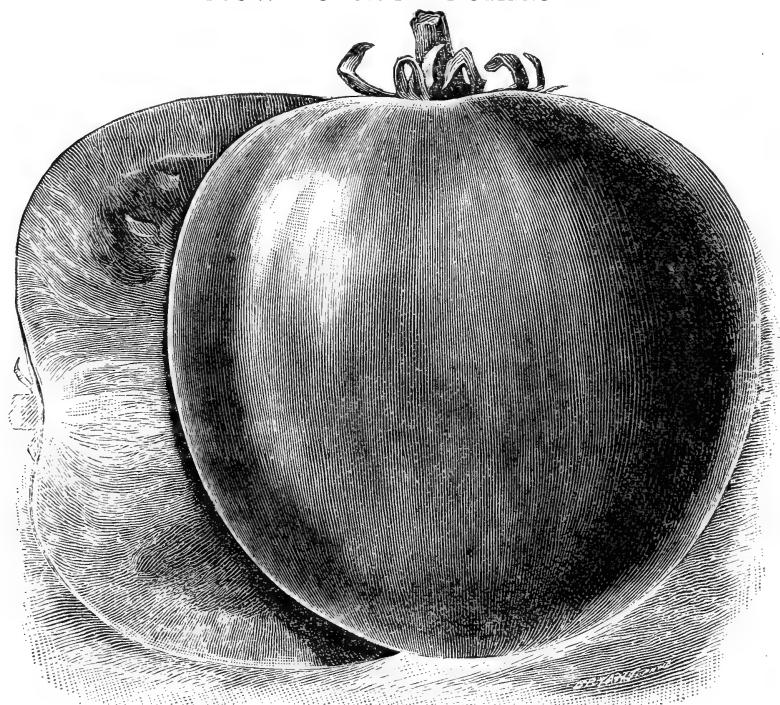
New Stone—The Tomato for a main crop. Choicest Seed. We call this the king of the Livingston kinds, which are the best types of large, smooth, solid, "beefy" Tomatoes. If asked to select one main crop, market sort, we advise this. Color fine scarlet; stem (calyx) set high, core small and shallow, so that but little is lost when it is taken out of the fruit before slicing. We want to make what we say of this kind definite, because there are very many good kinds, and a long list is confusing. If in doubt, buy the New Stone for market, or home use for that matter. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Crimson Cushion, or Beefsteak—Fruit very large, round and regular; bright scarlet color; flesh solid and of best quality; cells small and few in number; the plants are very productive; the fruit is of fine form and appearance, and will stand shipment well. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.50.

Mikado (Turner's Hybrid)—A variety of very large size and superior quality. Color purplish red; perfectly solid, produced in immense clusters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Acme—One of the earliest and handsomest varieties. The fruit is of a medium size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape; very solid and a great bearer; color dark red with a purplish tint. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

New "Globe" Tomato.



An extra good all round sort, of distinct globe shape, with quite a large percentage of elongated fruits. It is a beautiful variety, and, on account of its shape, one that permits of a greater average number of slices to be taken from each fruit than from other sorts.

In time of ripening it belongs among the first earlies. The fruits are of large size, and a good marketable size is retained throughout the season; always smooth, of firm flesh and has few seeds; ripens evenly; color, a fine glossy rose, tinged with purple, and without the slightest hint of yellow at any stage of ripening. An exceedingly productive variety, and a remarkably good keeper. In quality there is nothing more to be desired, being mild, pleasant and of delicate flavor; unsurpassed for slicing or to eat from the hand. For greenhouse growing or for early growing on stakes or trellises, which is now so much in vogue, it is second to none of the purple sorts. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; 2 ozs., 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00.

Esther, N. D., July 22, 1907.

The Garden Seed I got of you came fine and is giving better satisfaction than the ones I sent to _____ for.

MRS. LIZZIE COLE.

Tomatoes.

Golden Queen—This is the only first-class, large, purple-yellow Tomato. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.20.

Dwarf Stone—A splendid new Tomato, originating with the famous Livingstons. In habit of vine it resembles Dwarf Champion, but it is of stronger growth and more erect. The fruits are the same color and size as the regular Stone, with the additional advantage of the Dwarf Champion habit. Under ordinary field culture this sort completely outclasses Dwarf Champion. Here is the record: Ten fruits picked at one time from one vine weighed 5 lbs. and 3 ozs.; five fruits selected for average specimens weighed 2 lbs., 9 ozs., or a safe average of say $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Specimen fruits of 1 lb. each are very common. They will without question become a standard sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

Beauty—(Livingston's)—A very fine variety of large size; grows in clusters of four or five; color glossy crimson with a purplish tinge; very solid, with a tough skin, making it a desirable market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Favorite—(Livingston's)—Ripens evenly and as early as any good variety, holding its size to the end of the season; very prolific; good flavor, few seeds, flesh solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Perfection—(Livingston's)—Larger in size than the Acme; color blood-red; it is one of the first to ripen; almost round in shape, perfectly smooth and very solid; of the best quality; enormously productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Ponderosa—Grows to an enormous size; dark crimson color; very solid, and fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.25.

Pear Red—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.50.

Pear Yellow—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.50.

Northern Grown Seed Potatoes.

The old way of shipping Seed Potatoes in barrels and bags has been the cause of a great deal of loss and annoyance to the planter. They come through with the bags torn, barrels broken and potatoes bruised, and unfit for Seed.

We ship our Potatoes in bushel boxes only, as per photograph shown at the head of the White Ohio Potato. Where a smaller quantity than one bushel is wanted, they will be packed in the most careful manner possible, but will not reach you in as fine shape as the bushel boxes. Every Potato in our boxes is a Seed Potato, and will be satisfactory to our customers.

No Potatoes grown can be compared with those produced in the North, either for vigor and freedom from disease, or producing and long keeping qualities. Our Seed Potatoes have been carefully and especially grown for Seed. We are pleased to say that the quality of our stock is as fine and pure as was ever grown.

Advantages of Changing Seed—There is no other crop that we raise that is so much benefited by the introduction of fresh Seed from time to time as the Potato. They seem to take on new life and to prosper wonderfully, provided the change is to a well selected stock, and the further north it is grown the better. Our best customers will not plant their own raising of Seed at all, but buy of us every year. They can grow nearly double the crop on the same land that they can from their own raising, and the Tubers are smoother, handsomer and better quality and more salable on the markets. A good change of Seed always pays.

With the endless variety of Potatoes listed, we realize the difficulty to make a selection from the majority of Catalogues which would meet the requirements, especially when so much similarity exists in a large number of kinds. Our collection embraces the distinct and leading up-to-date sorts, and we are confident every one desiring the money-makers will realize the great results which may be obtained by planting these sorts.

Prices subject to market fluctuations.

We cannot guarantee delivery in good order. Will ship in good condition, but will not hold ourselves responsible against loss either by heat or cold.

When wanted in large quantities, write for special prices.

Six Weeks Potatoes.

This remarkably early Potato is especially valuable to the market gardener, and for those with a small garden who grow for extra early Potatoes only. It is ready for use ten days ahead of Early Ohio; of excellent quality; abundant bearers and a good keeper. In shape it is identical with the Early Ohio; color much lighter; skin very smooth with few very shallow eyes. This should be planted largely and you will be well repaid with results. Per bus. crate, \$1.60; 5 crates or more at \$1.50 per crate.

Lyman County, S. D., Aug. 1, 1907.

The five bushels of Pride of the North Seed Corn has made the best field of Sod Corn in this section. The one bushel of Model Dent planted on old ground is the best field in Lyman County.

W. W. BOWERS.

Potatoes.

Early Ohio—Early Ohio is the most popular early Potato in this country. We have more calls for it than for any other variety. Every Potato grower knows what it is, and knows just about what it will do in his locality. It is the Standard Extra Early the country over, and other varieties are measured by it. We will venture to say that not one farmer in ten the country over who thinks he has Early Ohio has pure stock. Most of them do not know that they are mixed. But Early Ohio is an old variety and has become frightfully mixed throughout the United States. Farmers and market gardeners better sell off their own Ohio and get some pure. They are grown under conditions that make them cost more than common stock. They are selected with the utmost care and the result is grand, such as to delight everyone who knows and appreciates a good Potato. **Pk., 50c; bu. box, \$1.65; 5 boxes, \$7.75.**



Livingston's Banner.

This probably is the most beautiful, smoothest and clearest skin white Potato of any grown; runs very even in size; quality extra good; season same as Rural New York. When this Potato was introduced, and ever since then, it has brought the highest price on the market of any late white Potato. It does well in most any soil and should be generally planted. **Pk., 50c; bu. crate, \$1.65; 5 crates, \$7.75.**

Carmine No. 3.

Eyes are very shallow and but few in number; even size and shape, retaining its shape and size even in the driest season; a great yielder of large Potatoes. It bears the tubers very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork turning them all out. A perfect keeper. Both skin and flesh are of extreme whiteness; very valuable for the main field crop. It is one of the handsomest large Potatoes ever produced. It will outyield most varieties. Practically every Potato is of market size. The table quality is good. It has no hollow hearts or dark spots. Foliage heavy, dark green; vines very strong and vigorous. **Pk., 50c; bu. crate, \$1.65; 5 crates, \$7.75.**

Medford, Minn., Sept. 19, 1907.

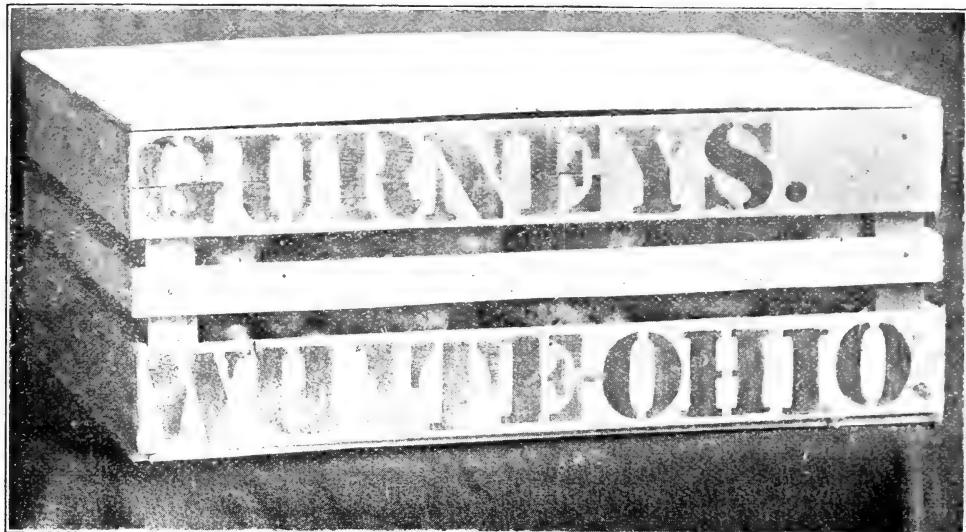
I received your check for the first prize on Model Dent. I planted several different varieties of Corn, but I had the best stand from your Seed of all the kinds I planted. Send me your list of premiums for 1908.

JOE TAYLOR.

Douglas County, So. Dak., Sept. 16, 1907.

My Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent did much better than I expected. Was out of the way of frost ten days ago. I have three other varieties received from another Seed Company, all were early varieties—Early Wisconsin, Early Yellow Dent and another early Corn. None of them did as well as your Model Dent. In fact, I have seen none that was any better in this neighborhood.

W. A. ROBBENNOLT.



White Ohio Potato.

This Potato will bring more money on the market than any other variety grown. S. A. Kimball, market gardener of Parker, S. D., wrote us that the White Ohio Seed purchased from us produced the most and best Potatoes, and sold from 10 cents to 20 cents per bushel more than any other Potato in that neighborhood, and that he made more money from them than anything else grown in his garden this season. The yield was 300 bushels per acre. Gray Brothers of Yankton County had a yield of 235 bushels per acre on a field of 10 acres. Identical in every way with Ohio, except in color, which is a fine white, or nearly so. The great demand in every market now is for a white Potato, and even the good old Ohio, the standard for extra early, often has to suffer because of its skin. Here we have a genuine Early Ohio with the quick, compact growth of that well-known variety, and withal a white skin. Furthermore, it is a better yielder than the old Ohio. Pk., 50c; bu. box, \$1.65; 5 boxes, \$7.75.



Rural New Yorker.

Rural New Yorker No. 2—Well known now the country over, and very largely planted for a profitable main crop. Rurals are now quoted in all the leading markets of the country along with Burbanks and other standard sorts, and usually they are quoted higher than Burbanks. They are certainly more profitable to raise. When

Rural No. 2 first made its appearance as sent out in 1889 by the Rural New Yorker, it introduced an entirely distinct class of Potatoes, unknown up to that time. The class is characterized by long, rather spindling vines, with dark colored stalks, dark green leaves and purple blossoms; tubers nearly round, flattened, with very smooth, pure white skin, uniform in size, quite numerous in the hill, always very attractive in appearance. Our stock of Rural New Yorker this year is a splendid one, and our prices are certainly very reasonable. Pk., 50c; bu. box, \$1.65; 5 boxes, \$7.75.

Sweet Potatoes.

Early Yellow Jersey—We make a specialty of having our Seed Sweet Potatoes grown in New Jersey, where they have unequalled facilities for handling and storing. New Jersey grown Sweet Potatoes are everywhere acknowledged to be the best in quality, being much dryer and sweeter than those grown in the South and West, while their keeping and shipping qualities are away ahead. We pack for shipment in boxes and barrels, with greatest care; but as they are very susceptible to climatic changes, we cannot hold ourselves responsible for their condition after long journeys of several hundred miles, and wish it distinctly understood that we do not guarantee safe arrival. **Prices on application.**

Prize Winners for 1907.

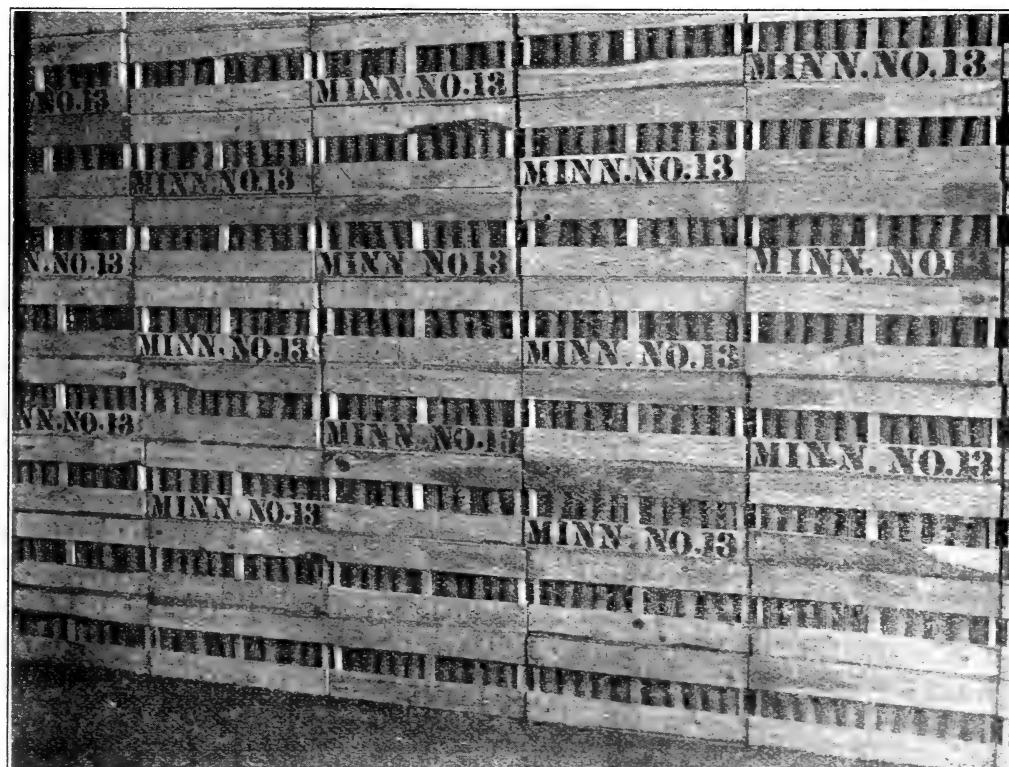
C. H. Murphy of Caledonia, Minn., won first on Minnesota 13 at the Minnesota State Fair.

Joe Taylor of Medford, Minn., won first on Gurney's Model Dent.

Charles Jensen of Yankton, S. D., at the South Dakota State Fair, won first on Minnesota 13 and first on Gurney's Model Dent.

There should be greater competition at all Fairs for our special premiums this year. On account of the difference in conditions in South Dakota, we are dividing our premium on Minnesota 13. For the best 10 ears grown south of the north line of McCook County, S. D., \$6.00. For the best 10 ears grown north of the north line of McCook County, \$6.00.

Do not be afraid to enter for these cash premiums. Write the Secretary of your State Fair for premium list and entry blanks. He will give you full instructions for entering and how to ship.



Minnesota No. 13 Yellow Dent, Ready for Shipment.

South Dakota Grown Ear Seed Corn.

Every Ear of Corn Sold by Us Is Grown in South Dakota, and Every Ear is Crop of 1907.

If you are a grower of Corn you have undoubtedly at some time been disappointed in your Seed; it has not made a good stand, has not matured, or the yield has been disappointing. You have said: "I will not let this happen again," but when fall came and the proper time had arrived to secure the proper seed, you had forgotten your experience of the spring or season before, or was too busy and failed to get the Seed you should have had. In the winter you have decided to send for some new Seed. This has come to you shelled, and you did not know, and never will know, just what it was. You are of the opinion, however, that it contained about everything there was in the crib from which it was shelled. It was probably shelled in January, nearly five months before planting time, placed in a bin in large quantities and left there until run off into bags for shipment. This is the history of most shelled Seed Corn, with a final chapter of disappointment to the planter.

Seven years ago we commenced to handle nothing but Ear Seed Corn, and we have shipped it to nearly every State in the Union, and to say that it has met with favor is to express it mildly. A person who has once bought Ear Seed Corn will never buy another bushel shelled, even though he had to pay twice as much for the Ear Corn. The cost of the very best Ear Seed Corn will not exceed 35 cents per acre, no matter where you are located. An increased yield of one-half bushel per acre pays for the extra cost of Seed. The increased yield is anywhere from three or four to as high as twenty-five bushels per acre. You have probably planted and cared for a field of Corn where your stand was not more than one-half what it should have been. Did you ever stop to think that every hour or day or week that you toiled in the cold spring planting this Corn, and in the hot summer while cultivating, that you were just doing half time work? Every time you put your hired man in there you had doubled his pay and decreased the earning power of your teams one-half, and your land was producing a useless crop of weeds, and only paying you one-half of what it should. You know weeds will grow much better where corn is poor or thin than where the stand is perfect. When your crop was harvested and sold and the help paid off, you have wondered where your profits were, and have decided that you had the glory (?) of growing a half crop of Corn just for fun.

You have also noticed in your fields hills of Corn of three or two or four stalks, one of them with a fine, large ear, or maybe two, the others possibly with a very small nubbin that would be left in the field by the husker; or more probably one or two of the stalks with nothing whatever to show for its summer's work. These barren or nubbiny stalks have taken as much or nearly as much from your farm as did the one that produced. Would you stand this in any other line on your farm, when it can be prevented? We don't think you would. Would you keep a cow in your dairy herd that would give no milk, bring forth not a calf, neither was she good for beef? You would swap her to your neighbor for a yellow dog, and never get another one like her if you could help it. In the Corn field it can be prevented, and is being by the best growers of Seed Corn.

Robert Knox, of Yankton County, South Dakota, planted forty acres of Corn last spring, thirteen acres of it planted to Minnesota 13 with Seed furnished by us. The balance, twenty-seven acres, with a much larger, later Corn, planted earlier than Minnesota 13, did not entirely mature before frost, while Minnesota 13 was thoroughly matured August 25th.

The thirteen acres of Minnesota 13 produced seventy bushels per acre of the very best grade of Corn. The twenty-seven acres of the large, late Corn made forty bushels per acre of fairly good quality.

This Corn was all planted in a square forty acres, given exactly the same care, and if there was no difference in the quality of the Seed, the large Corn should have produced a greater number of bushels.

Thomas O'Neill, of Yankton County, South Dakota, planted twenty-five acres of Corn, fifteen acres of Minnesota 13, with Seed furnished by us; ten acres of a large, late white Corn. The Minnesota 13 made sixty bushels per acre actual weight. The white Corn made less than forty bushels; same ground; same care. The only difference is the quality of the Seed. Both above fields of Minnesota 13 were ready to husk October first; the large late varieties were not in fit condition to crib on November 10th.

We could fill our Catalog with quotations like above, but we want to give you only enough to get you to thinking. When you do that and review in your mind

Miner County, S. D., Aug. 15, 1907.

Yours received and will say I have 120 acres of your Corn planted. It is the finest field in this part of the country, so every one says who has seen it. I am getting a picture for you and will try and have some samples at the State Fair.

M. C. OHL.

your past failures and successes in the Corn line, the next thing you will do will be to give us an order for some of our Ear Seed Corn.

We will have to tell you how our Corn is cared for after it leaves the field and how it is packed to be shipped to you. As soon as it is brought in from the field it is sorted; all of the best ears (yellow Corn must have red cob and white Corn white cob) are placed in a Corn crate that is supposed to hold one bushel (they weigh, however, from 75 to 80 pounds net). These crates are filled with Ear Seed Corn, placed in large, well ventilated warehouses and allowed to thoroughly dry before shipment. It is, of course, impossible for us to test every ear of our Corn before shipment, but we do take here and there a crate from stock and shell it and test it, and any lot of Corn that does not show a test that we would be willing to plant in our own fields is never allowed to go from our place.

We would also like to sound a note of warning to all Corn growers. The tendency is in all countries to grow just as large and late Corn as possible. It is better to grow 50 bushels of Corn to the acre that is ripe and dry and out of the way of the frost at the time when you must expect frosts than it is to grow 65 or 70 bushels of stuff that would have been Corn if the frost had only held off two weeks more. There is very little good in Corn that was not mature when frozen. It will not sell on the market, it will not fatten hogs, but it will make whisky, and that is about all it is good for.



A Field of Minnesota No. 13, Every Other Row Detasseled. Seed For Our Own Planting Is Saved From This Field and From Detasseled Rows Only.

The above photograph is taken from a field of our Minnesota 13 on our trial grounds, and is the field from which our own planting this coming season will be made. Every other row is detasseled, and we save Seed for our own planting only from the detasseled rows. We do this every season, and it makes a quality of Seed Corn that cannot be surpassed for general planting by any Seed house.

Aurora, S. D., Aug. 12, 1907.

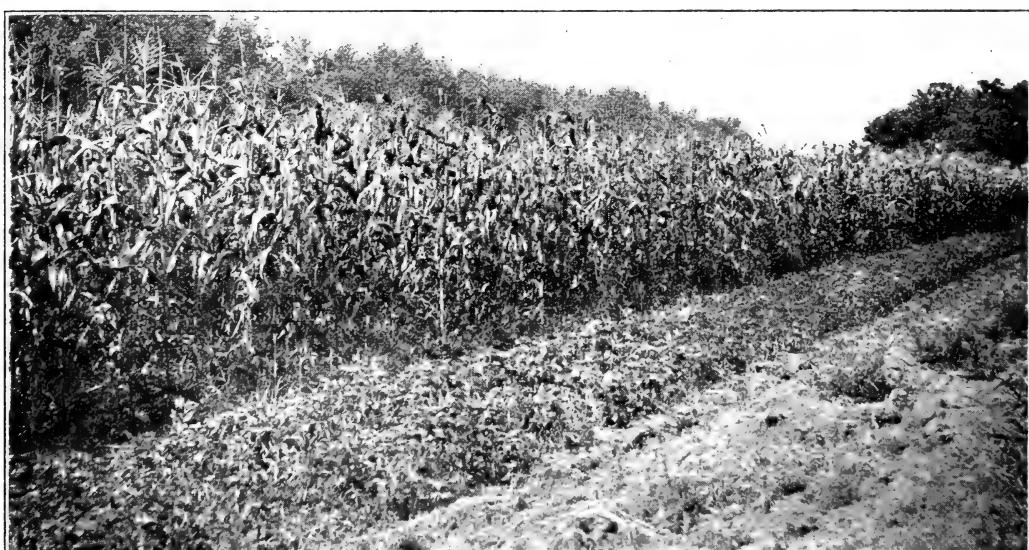
The Garden Seed purchased from you last spring is doing fine. I am very much pleased with it all.

MRS. A. H. UFFORD.



Four Stalks of Minnesota No. 13, Planted June 3rd, Detasseled July 15th. Photo Taken August 1st. Four Stalks, Eight Big Ears.

This photograph, showing the four stalks of Minnesota 13, with eight large ears, is taken from one of our detasseled fields and shows what our Seed Corn will produce.



A Field of Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent, Every Other Row Detasseled. Seed For Our Own Planting is Saved From This Field, and From the Detasseled Rows.

The photograph of Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent is another field on our own trial grounds and Seed for our own planting will be saved from this field only. This detasseling is done on the first appearance of the tassel. It must be done then if of any benefit, as it takes only a short time after the tassel shows before the pollen commences to drop and fertilizes the ears on that stalk. By removing the tassel, we prevent self-fertilization of all Seed used for our own planting.

In this section of South Dakota the bulk of our farmers have decided from practical experience that Minnesota 13 and Model Dent will outyield any varieties of Corn that can be planted, and if planted by June first they can be assured of an excellent crop of ripe Corn by September first. Both of these varieties are outyielding by actual weight the large, late varieties. This year Minnesota 13 and Model Dent could have been shelled and placed on the market by October 15th and would have graded three. The person who grows Corn for market can realize what this means. If you can husk and market your Corn in the first half of October, you can always receive old Corn prices for it, which generally means from ten to twenty cents per bushel more than corn is worth in November and December.

In the following descriptions we are telling you just what the Corn does here with us, and we also tell you the kinds that you should plant if you want ripe Corn. For instance, if you live in North Dakota and you want to grow Corn, not fodder, we tell you to plant Minnesota No. 13. Now, do not buy Silver Mine to plant there, because if you do you will be disappointed.

In buying Seed Corn, figure on one bushel for each seven acres you wish to plant.

Minnesota Number 13 Yellow Dent—This Corn was originated by the Minnesota Agricultural College near Minneapolis, Minn., and is recommended by them and by the South Dakota College at Brookings, as the very best Corn for the extreme North.

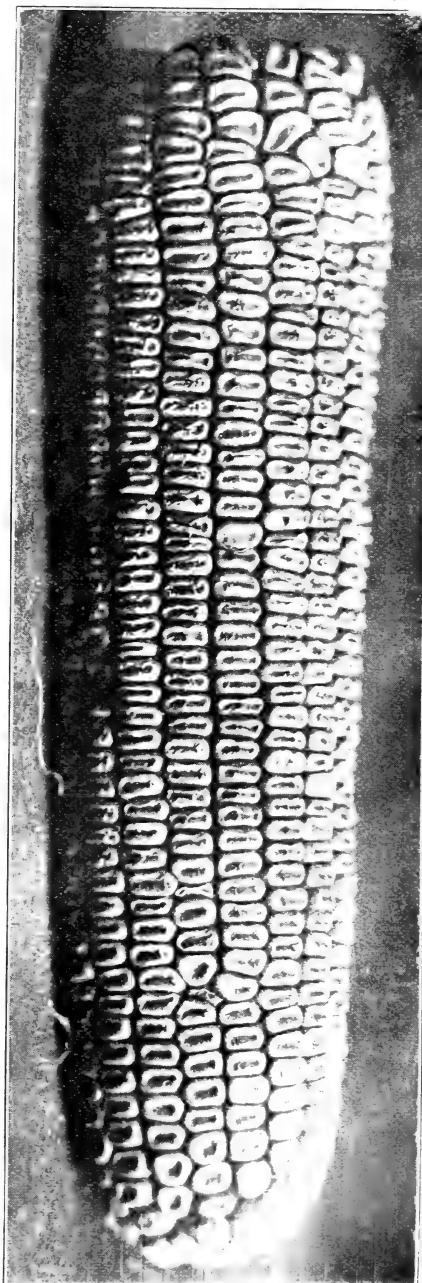
Our planting of five hundred acres was made from May 27th to June 10th and on August 25th the Corn was thoroughly matured and a frost would not have damaged it. Our husking, grading and storing of this variety was completed November 1st.

Last year we told you to plant this Corn anywhere north of the south line of Minnesota. We have decided that it is equally as valuable anywhere north of the south line of South Dakota, and it has made an enviable reputation this last season in both Iowa and Nebraska.

We have one field that gave us 70 bushels per acre this season. Other large and later varieties planted in the same neighborhood, given apparently the same care, yielded only about 40 bushels.

We can give you Seed of this variety grown here at Yankton, or as far north as Kingsbury County, South Dakota. We are offering a cash premium of \$25.00 for the best ten ears of this Corn grown from our Seed and exhibited at the National Corn Show at Chicago in 1908, and two cash premiums of \$6.00 each at the South Dakota State Fair—one for the best 10 ears grown south of the north line of Minnehaha County, South Dakota, and the other for the best 10 ears grown north of that line.

We also offer a cash premium of \$10.00 at each of the State Fairs for 1908 of North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Montana and Iowa, for the best 10 ears of Minnesota 13 grown from our Seed and exhibited by the grower. It will be judged by the regular Corn Judges and the names of the winners will be published in our next Catalog.



An Ear of Minnesota No. 13 From Our Own Field.

C. H. Murphy, of Caledonia, Minn., won our 1907 premium on Minnesota 13 at the Minnesota State Fair, and Charles Jensen, of Yankton, S. D., at the South Dakota State Fair.

Price per crate of 70 lbs. or more of select ears, \$2.00.



One of Our Fields of Minnesota No. 13, Planted May 25, 26 and 27,
Photograph Taken July 28, 1907.



Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent.

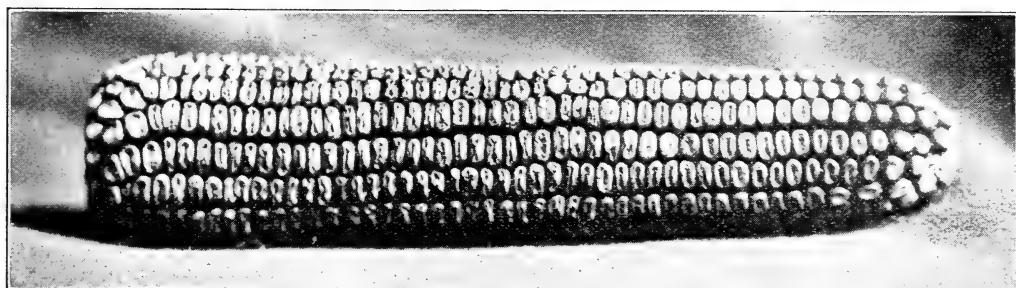
Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent.

This Corn originated near Plankinton, S. D., about fifteen years ago and has been growing there ever since. In this entire time it has never failed to mature a crop of good, sound Corn; large ears, deep kernel and a good stalk with lots of leaves. About one week later than Minnesota 13 and will generally outyield it about ten bushels per acre, making it a model Corn for any section south of Aberdeen, S. D., in an ordinary year. This last season it matured as far north as Huron, S. D., and gave general satisfaction. There is no other Corn grown that will yield with it and mature as early.

If you are located anywhere south of Aberdeen, S. D., or Willmar, Minn., and can plant by May 20th, plant this corn for general crop. If north of these points, it will surely furnish you with a large crop of fodder and lots of large ears nearly matured.

Iowa and Nebraska farmers who planted this Corn this last season increased their yield from ten to twenty-five per cent. over other Corn planted by them, and they did not have to lie awake nights worrying about frost in the Corn field.

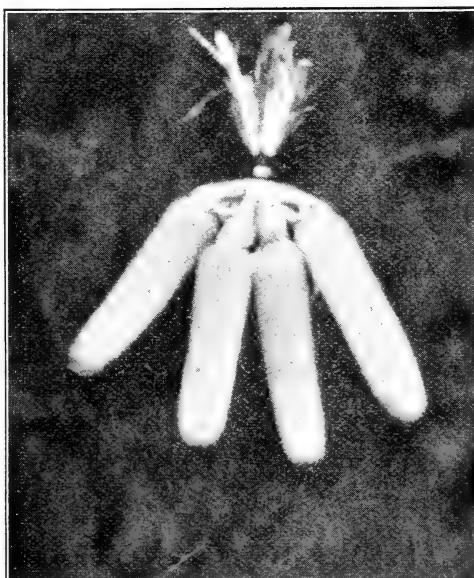
Do not forget that we are giving a **\$25.00** cash premium at the National Corn Show at Chicago, and a **\$5.00** cash premium at all the State Fairs for the best ten ears of this Corn exhibited in 1908. **Price per crate of 70 lbs. or over of select ears, \$2.00.**



A Model Ear of Model Dent.

Dakota White Dent—About ten days later than Minnesota No. 13. Yields with us about 65 bushels per acre. Will be safe to plant in any ordinary season as far north as Madison, S. D. Ears from 8 to 10 inches; very deep kernel; white cob; stalks from 7 to 9 feet high, makes lots of fodder. If you live north of the south line of South Dakota and south of Madison, S. D., plant this; you will be pleased with it. **Price per crate of 70 or more lbs. of select ears, \$1.75.**

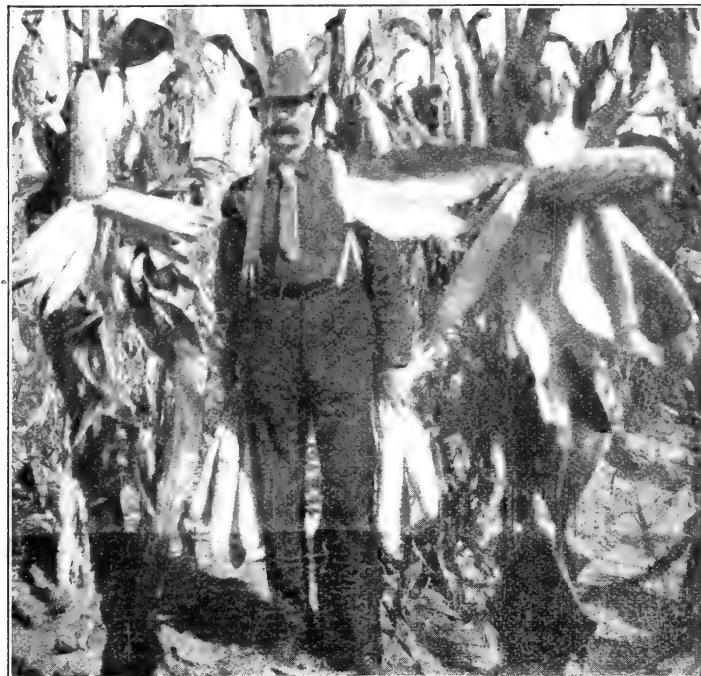
Dakota Yellow Dent—The description of Dakota White Dent fits this Corn exactly, except this is yellow, with red cob. Don't fail to order some of this if you are located in its territory. It is the yellow Corn for that section. **Price per crate of 70 lbs. or more select ears, \$1.75.**



Brule County, S. D., Aug. 15, 1907.

The Model Dent Corn that I purchased from you for myself and my neighbors was good Seed. You guaranteed 93 per cent. of it would grow. I never had a better stand of Corn and my neighbors say they have the best stand they ever had.

J. W. THOMAS.



with special care will yield 100 bushels easily. Plant anywhere south of Centerville, S. D., or Mason City, Iowa. Price per crate of 70 lbs. or over, select ears, \$1.75.

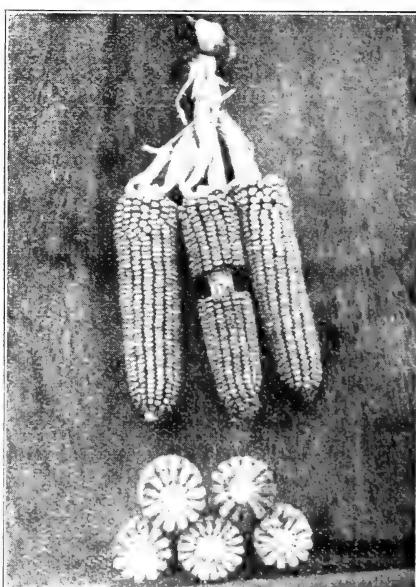
Pride of the North—A very desirable first early Dent Corn suitable for main crop as far north as St. Paul. It is remarkably thoroughbred and true to type, and the strain I offer is the best I have ever seen. It has been carefully selected here for several seasons and is much better than most of the Pride on the market. Color deep yellow; grains very deep, with very small bright red cob. Rows generally 18; grain rather narrow and inclined to be rough on top. The type I have is as perfect and handsome as Reid's Yellow Dent, but of course much smaller. It is generally 7 to 8 inches long, but as it almost always makes two ears to the stalk, it makes a good yield. This of mine made 50 bushels to the acre in field culture but it was new sod land and extra good. It is very hardy and will stand cold weather and poor land almost like Flint Corn. If you have to replant even as late as the last of June in this latitude, this will make you a good, sound crop of nice, bright yellow Corn. Price per crate of 70 lbs. or over of select ears, \$1.75.

Trudos Gingham.

Old fashioned blue-and-white Dent Corn. This is not a Flint Corn, but a regular soft Dent; ears large, matures in ninety days, and may be planted safely as far north as Watertown, S. D. We saw fields of this corn at Pipestone, Minn., this season, from Seed purchased of use several years ago that had matured perfectly and made a yield of about forty-five bushels per acre. Crate of 70 lbs. of select ears, \$2.00.

Iowa Silver Mine
—The "big white Corn." Plant anywhere south of Hawarden, Iowa. A long description of this Corn is unnecessary. You all know it for what it is, the best, largest white Corn grown for any section where it will mature safely. Price per crate of 70 lbs. or over of select ears, \$1.75.

Gold Medal Yellow Dent — This Corn originated in Union County, S. D., where it is considered the very best yellow Dent Corn grown. Deep kernel, large ear, stalk 9 to 11 feet high. With ordinary cultivation this Corn will yield 75 bushels per acre:



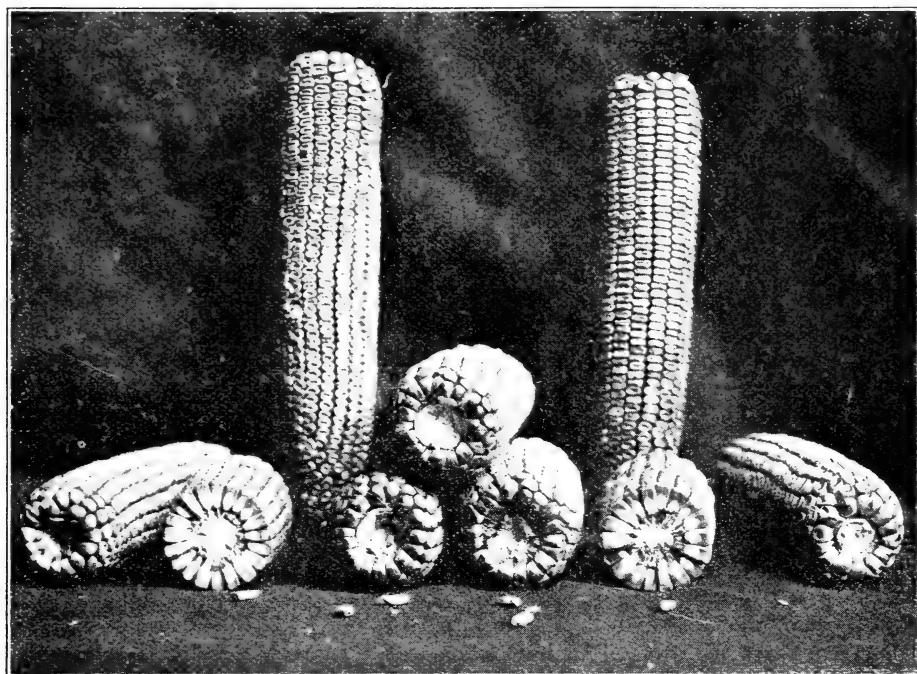
Pride of the North.

The Minnesota 13 Seed Corn I got from you last spring is doing fine. It was by far the strongest Seed I ever planted. Have got a good stand, and it is fully two weeks earlier than the Model Dent or Dakota White Dent. I also have the Pride of the North, but it is not as early as Minnesota 13.

Sanborn County, S. D., Aug. 13, 1907.

WILLIAM BALDING.

Wimple's Yellow Dent.



Wimple's Yellow Dent.

Won more value in prizes at the Chicago Corn Show than any other lot of Corn shown there.

This is really a new Corn bred up by the originator until it is a prize winner wherever shown. This Corn won at the National Corn Show a Texas farm valued at \$6,400.00, several other cash premiums, watches, etc.

This Corn may be planted safely anywhere south of the south line of Minnesota. Would not advise it further north than that, excepting for trial. The Seed from which our Corn is grown was direct from the originator and is pure Wimple's Yellow Dent. This Corn should be planted largely in southern South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri. There is no other Yellow Dent Corn that will produce with it that can be grown in these localities. It has been bred for yield, quality and a perfect Corn, and comes as near to being an ideal Yellow Dent as can be secured in this age of Corn improvement.

This Seed will cost you a trifle more than other Corn, but will probably be the cheapest Seed Corn you ever purchased considering results. Every farmer in this Corn's territory who receives this Catalog should at least give it a fair trial. It will be your future main crop Corn. This Corn was originated and bred up to its present ideal state in Lincoln County, So. Dakota, only about thirty miles south of the Minnesota south line.

This is put up only in bushel crates and on the ear. We handle it no other way. **Per crate of 70 lbs. or more, select ears, \$2.50.**

Trudos Calico.

This improved Calico is a good feeders' Corn. Ears are of good size; color, dapple yellow and red; height, medium, with abundant foliage and is a safe corn to plant as far north as the north line of Minnehaha County, S. D. Price per crate, 70 lbs. select ears, \$2.00.

King Philip Red Flint Corn.

The photograph to the right is one stalk of this variety with five large ears of Corn. This was grown by Flick Brothers, Yankton, S. D., from Seed furnished by us. This may be an exceptional stalk, but it seldom produces less than two, and very often three and four very large, long ears. One of the very best for fodder on account of the immense leaf yield. Per bu., shelled, \$1.75.

Dakota White Flint.

This is the White Flint used for Hominy and Hull Corn. For table quality, flavor and sweetness, it is the best variety of Indian Corn. Its ample foliage makes it desirable for ensilage fodder. Per bu., shelled, \$1.75.

Longfellow Flint.

A beautiful eight-rowed yellow Flint; ears from ten to fifteen inches long. Very prolific and early. Shelled, \$1.75 per bushel.

Testimonial.

Medford, Minn., Nov. 3, 1907.

I had ten ears of your Model Dent Corn on exhibition at the National Corn Show at Chicago which won me first prize, \$50.00. The yield from the Minnesota 13 that I had from you was better than from my own Seed. I had the best stand from your Seed of all the kinds I planted.

Yours truly, JOE TAYLOR.



Oats.

The 1907 crop of Oats in the Northwest of most varieties made a very poor yield of very inferior quality. There are a number of varieties that had been planted in little quantities that are an exception, making good yields wherever planted and testing much better than other varieties of Oats in the same neighborhood. The notable exceptions were Kherson and White Russian. We have been watching these varieties for the last several years, and without an exception they have made better yields and tested higher than any other Oat. The Seed offered by us of all varieties is crop of 1907, and of the highest quality, and free from foul Seed.

You cannot afford to plant Oats of your own growing if they do not test, at least, 32 pounds. The difference between good Oats and Oats of lighter weight will make a great deal of difference in the yield this coming fall. The light Oats should not be planted at any price.

Kherson Oats.

This new, valuable, early Oat was secured by Prof. Taylor, Superintendent of the Farmers' Institute of Nebraska, while making a journey through Russia for the United States to secure Seed of certain grains.

We take the following description and tests from Bulletin 82 of the University of Nebraska:

"This Oat has proven itself of such outstanding merit in tests at this station and among co-operative experimenters that it deserves special mention. The Oat was obtained of the Kherson Government, where the variety originated. A description of the soil and climate of that region will serve to explain why the Oats are so well adapted to this region where they are raised without irrigation. The Kherson Government of Russia lies in the Black Earth region, which is very similar to that of our own Great Plains. Climate is similar also, but possesses even greater extremes of heat and cold, and is more uncertain as to rainfall."

Kherson Oats.

"The average rainfall for May, June and July, the three wettest months in Southern Kherson, is about 5.5 inches, and the average rainfall for the year is 16 inches. This feature corresponds with similar features of climate in Nebraska and Kansas; but the entire annual rainfall is much less than in this country. At North Platte, Nebraska, the annual rainfall is nearly 20 inches. In Southern Kherson, where the Kherson Oat originated, the climate is very much drier than in Nebraska as far west as North Platte. The variety, therefore, ought to be adapted to a large portion of Nebraska.

"The plant is vigorous, but not a rank grower. The straw is short, and on the same land stands shorter than any other Oat tested at this station. The leaves are very broad and expose a large surface. The panicles are spreading. That is, it is a side Oat. The berries are light yellow in color; small but numerous, and have a very thin hull. They usually weigh well per bushel, and in this respect, as well as in yield per acre, they have led all other varieties at this station.

"It is peculiarly suited to central and western Nebraska on account of its habit of growth. Although it usually yields well in eastern Nebraska, there are other varieties that in the river counties, at least, compare favorably with it. West of that, the tests that have been made of it indicate that it is earlier, yields better, and weighs heavier than any other variety with the possible exception of Texas Red, which Oat is not so salable on account of its color. It has steadily outyielded the Texas Red on the station farm. In the dry season of 1901 it showed remarkable drouth-resisting qualities."

Sow two bushels per acre where press drill is used; broadcast two and one-half bushels per acre. This amount gives best results.

Test at Station Farm for 1902:

Variety	Date of Planting.	Date of Ripening.	Yield.
Kherson	March 26th.	July 5th.	41.7 Bushels.
Red Texas	March 26th.	July 16th.	33 Bushels.

For 1903:

Variety	Date of Planting.	Date of Ripening.	Yield.
Kherson	April 4th.	July 11th.	68 Bushels.
Red Texas	April 4th.	July 18th.	57½ Bushels.

There were a number of other Oats in this variety test, but we give only Kherson's nearest competitor. In the spring of 1901 Seeds of Kherson Oats were sent out to a number of persons in the various parts of the State to test. This was repeated in 1902 and 1903, as more Seed became available, and the results of the three years' tests are now at hand. We regret that we are unable to give this table in full on account of the lack of space, but will say there are reports from forty-one Nebraska counties, of which more than 90 per cent. show a much better yield, earlier, better weight per bushel and freer from rust than any other Oat tested.

Our Seed from this variety is secured from Seed of the original Taylor importation, and is absolutely pure Kherson Oats. It is a smaller Oat than most and takes at least one peck less per acre for sowing. This Oat should be largely planted, as the difference of 10 to 15 days in earliness of maturity will escape the rust period; save that much risk of winds, hail and bugs. It also lengthens the harvest season, allowing you to get along with less high-priced help. Price, new bags free: 1 bu., 90c; 5 bus., \$4.25; 10 bus. or over, 80c per bu.

Improved White Russian Oats.

There was probably no better Oat than the original White Russian, and it immediately sprang into great favor. For the last number of years it has seemed impossible to get absolutely pure, choice Seed of this variety. Through careful selection we have an absolutely pure strain of Dakota grown White Russian Oats, crop of 1907, that test better than 36 pounds per measured bushel.

This Oat is as near rust-proof as any Oat can well be, and is an excellent cropper. We are satisfied that its re-introduction in its old-time purity will be appreciated by our customers, and that they will plant liberally of it. Per bu., 90c; 5 bus. or more, at 80c; new bags free.

German Rust-Proof Oat—This Oat has been grown in this State for a number of years, and has never yet rusted; straw is very rank and stiff, holding up well when all others were on the ground. People who purchased this Oat of us last year are well pleased with it; say it outyields all others and tests heaviest of any grown by them. This is a late side Oat. Per bu., 80c; 5 bushels or over at 70c; bags free.

Iroquois, S. D., Aug. 13, 1907.

I received 100 pounds of Timothy and 200 pounds of Red Clover Seed last spring from you and I think it all grew, for I have a splendid stand. I intend to try Winter Wheat this fall and would like a Catalog.

A. JOHNSON.

Oats.

Scotch White Oat—Early Bush Oat, yielding with any Oat grown; Oats a little shorter and plumper than others; straw medium height, seldom lodges, even after severe storms; is a standard Oat in this locality and well liked. **Price, 75c per bu.; bags free.**

Silver Mine Oat—A standard Oat, well known by all growers; nearly all Oats are judged by this; if it is as good as the Silver Mine it is all right. Our stock of this Oat is extra good. **Price, 75c per bu.; bags free.**

Our Oats are all recleaned and are absolutely free from foul or foreign Seed. At the very low prices offered you should get new Seed this season.

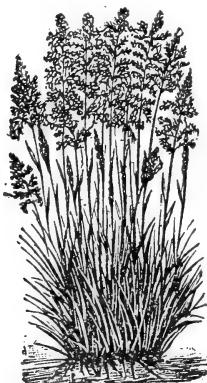
Clover, Grass and Field Seeds.

Prices subject to change without notice. We quote only on Fancy Seed. You can buy a cheaper grade of Grass Seed, but it does not pay.

Medium Red Clover.

Our Red Clover Seed is all Dakota grown and crop of 1907. It is first-class in every particular. This Seed will be much better for the northern planters and also for those south of us than Seed grown in Iowa, Kansas or Nebraska.

This species is regarded by far the most important of the whole genus for the practical purpose of agriculture, being valuable not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties on the soil. It has very long and powerful tap-roots, and when these roots decay they add largely to that black mass of matter called the soil. As a forage plant it makes an excellent quality of hay, and can be cut at least twice a year. Sow about twelve or fifteen pounds to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel. **Pound, 25c; bu., \$9.60.**



Kentucky Blue.



Orchard.



Red Top.



Timothy.

Alsyke, or Swedish Clover—This Clover comes from the little Province of Alaska, in Sweden. It is one of the hardiest varieties known, being perennial and absolutely refuses to winter kill; it is alike capable of resisting the extremes of drouth or wet. It is a great favorite with all who have tried it. Produces annually a great quantity of herbage of excellent quality. Sow in spring or fall about eight or ten pounds per acre. Weight, 60 pounds per bushel. **Lb., 30c; bu., \$9.50.**

White Dutch Clover—An excellent pasture clover, forming in conjunction with Kentucky Blue Grass the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Sow five or six pounds to the acre. Weight 60 lbs. per bushel. **Lb., 30c; bu., \$11.00.**

Bromus Inermis.

Dakota grown Seed only. New settlers West of the Missouri River in North and South Dakota and Western Nebraska should use this Grass almost exclusively on their land. An exceedingly valuable Grass; succeeds and produces immense crops of high nutritive value on the sterile and arid plains of our Western States, growing luxuriantly on dry, sandy soils, where other grasses would perish. It is perennial, and once sown down will stand for ten years. It is one of the surest to obtain a catch from, establishing itself very rapidly, so much so that a good Hay crop can be had the first season, followed afterwards by an immense amount of succulent pasturage; on and after the first season two crops a year can be had from it, often running over

Bromus Inermis—Continued.

5 tons cured Hay per acre. When fully grown the plant stands 4 to 5 feet in height and stools out freely; it is ready to cut the latter part of June. This grand Grass has been highly endorsed by the Experiment Stations, a few of which we give below. The Experiment Station, Garden City, Kansas, says: "We have grown Bromus Inermis successfully, and we think it is the coming Grass for the arid regions of the West. It is green from March to November." Prof. Shaw, of Iowa, says: "This Grass cannot be obtained too soon by the farmers of the West." Notes on the Grasses and Forage Plants of Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "Bromus Inermis withstands drought and cold, and is perfectly adapted to conditions existing in Iowa. It makes an excellent growth, and more nearly reaches the ideal of a farmer's Grass than any other sort introduced in recent years. Under favorable conditions two crops can be cut in a single season, and the aftermath is excellent. This is the Russian Grass or Russian Brome Grass of some writers." Sow broadcast at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre (14 lbs. per bushel). We have this variety true to name and absolutely pure. Per lb., 20c; per bu., \$2.00; per 100 lbs., \$10.00. Beware of adulterations.

Meadow Fesque, or English Blue Grass.

We have been able to secure a quantity of Dakota grown Seed. There has been but little threshed in this State and it will probably not supply the demand. While it lasts you will receive nothing from us but Dakota grown Seed. There could be none better.

One of the best of the so-called natural or permanent Meadow Grasses, and has so well adapted itself to our Northern and Western States as to have become invaluable; in fact it thrives over as wide a range as any of our grasses, succeeding as far south as Tennessee. It is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock, is very fattening, and makes excellent Hay. It is very hardy and succeeds in almost all soils, but attains its greatest perfection in moist, rich land. Coming into use very early and again late in the fall, it should form a prominent part in all permanent pasture and meadow mixtures. (22 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 15c; per bu., \$2.20; per 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Orchard Grass—(*Dactylis Glomerata*)—The most widely known of all our grasses. It is of exceptional value for permanent pastures and for Hay crops. It is very early, coming in ahead of all the other grasses, recovers quickly after being cut, and endures close cropping by cattle. All kinds of stock relish it greatly, and if cut when it comes into flower makes excellent Hay. If allowed to stand, however, it becomes hard and pithy. On this account it should never be sown with timothy. Thrives well on all soils and attains its greatest perfection on strong, moist and clay lands. (14 lbs. per bushel.) Per lb., 25c; bu., \$2.20; 100 lbs., \$14.50.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass—(*Avena Elatior*)—The earliest of all the grasses and the one that has naturalized itself all through the Western States. It is the first Grass to show itself in spring and grows rapidly in good soil, showing a height of 4 feet by June. It should be cut for hay just as coming into bloom, will furnish 2 and 3 cuttings per year, and is invaluable for early and late pasturage, furnishing a nice, sweet and tender herbage. Sow when alone, 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. (10 lbs. per bushel.) Per lb., 30c; bu., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass (June Grass or Smooth-Stalked Meadow Grass, Fancy Cleaned)—(*Poa Pratensis*)—One of the first grasses to start in the spring; much relished by all kinds of stock, and succeeds on a great variety of soils, particularly on rich, moist lands. Fancy cleaned Seed. (20 lbs. per bushel.) Per lb., 30c; bu., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$19.00.

Red Top, Choice—(*Agrostis Vulgaris*)—Grows on almost all soils, but does best on moist lands; should be included in all mixtures for seeding down wet or marsh lands. (15 lbs. per bushel.) Per lb., 18c; bu., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

English Rye Grass—(*Lolium Perenne*)—One of the best and most nutritious grasses for permanent meadows and pastures; it endures close cropping and recovers quickly after cutting. Does best on strong, rich soils. (24 lbs. per bushel.) Per lb., 20c; bu., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$8.50.

Italian Rye Grass—An excellent variety, producing a nutritious feed in early spring; if sown early, will produce a large crop at the same season. (18 lbs. per bushel.) Per lb., 20c; bu., \$1.85; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Timothy—(*Phleum Pratense*)—Dakota grown; thoroughly recleaned; the best Timothy Seed on earth. You know what Timothy is, and you can grow it. A few years ago it was almost unknown to the farmers and stock growers of South Dakota; to-day it is growing successfully in the eastern half of South Dakota from the south

Cozad, Neb., Aug. 9, 1907.

Your Seed came up nicely. Kindly send me your Catalogs, and oblige,
Yours truly,

ELSIE E. WEDGE.

to the north line. Most farmers have their Timothy and Clover meadows and pastures. A great many of them have threshed more than 2,000 bushels of the Seed. Our Seed is all South Dakota grown, and of the very best grade. (45 lbs. per bushel.) **Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$5.50.**

Hard Fescue—(*Festuca Duriuscula*)—A very useful Grass, and should be included in all sheep pastures or in permanent pastures for dry, gravelly soils. Produces a very fine and succulent herbage. (14 lbs. per bushel.) **Per lb., 20c; bu., \$1.45; 100 lbs., \$9.50.**

Alfalfa.

We have secured a large supply of this Seed from western Nebraska grown as far north as this point, and is probably grown as far north as any Seed can be secured this season.

In going over the new roads through western South Dakota, we saw numerous small, perfect fields of Alfalfa, and we believe it will be successfully grown anywhere in South Dakota. Any land lately homesteaded that will produce Alfalfa is worth not less than twenty-five dollars per acre. It will pay big dividends on that sum.

This is the best forage plant that can be grown. It will produce more foliage per acre, either green or dry, than any other known Clover or Grass, and is being more extensively planted every season. The reasons why it is meeting with such universal favor are many, but can be summed up as follows: It successfully resists the fiercest drouth. In the driest weather, when every blade of Grass withers for want of moisture, Alfalfa stands up as fresh and green as in the spring. It is proof against our severest winters. Excessive rains and snows, the long continued freezing weather of winter does not affect it in the least. If the soil is well drained it will succeed, and for many years continue to flourish and produce wonderful crops of the richest hay. It is adapted to dry and sandy soils where other plants fail to grow, as well as those that are deep and rich. Its roots, often measuring 20 to 30 feet in length, force their way down deep into the subsoil in search of moisture and plant food that cannot be reached by any other plant. Our Seed is all Western grown, the best for this section. Sow early, from 20 to 30 pounds of Seed to the acre. Some seedsmen recommend at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds of Seed per acre. This is a fatal error, and has been the primary cause of several failures in obtaining a good stand. It must be seeded heavily in order to get a good stand and have a fine quality of hay. Cut when in full bloom, rake into windrows and let dry until the leaves, if roughly handled, are inclined to fall off, then lay in piles, one forkful in each pile to cure. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel. **Lb., 30c; bu., \$10.50.**

Turkestan Alfalfa—This new Clover has all the merits of the standard Alfalfa, but it has more—it is easier to get the young crop started into growth; it is more hardy and is said to resist drouth better. If it does these things, it must soon become the greatest Clover to use for permanent pasture and meadows in all the dry and arid soils. (Bushel 60 lbs.) **Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.**

Grasses for Special Purposes.

For Lawns—It is made up of the Seed of several fine-leaved grasses, selected and recommended by the experts of the Agricultural Department at Washington, after a series of most careful experiments extending over several years. We can conceive of no better authority on the subject than these painstaking investigators. It may be said here concerning all these special purpose Grass mixtures, that they are based mainly on the results of these field trials at the Department and at various State Experiment Stations. The mixture offered here for lawn purposes has been tested thoroughly under the severe conditions of our climate, and have proven so generally satisfactory as to fully warrant us in claiming them to be unexcelled. **Lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.25.**

For Shady Places, certain fine grasses are used that show a particular aptitude for maintaining their growth in the shade of trees. These grasses are generally shy seeders and consequently the Seed is high priced, as will be noted in our price list, but the results obtained will fully warrant the cost. **Lb., 35c; 10 lb., \$2.25.**

For Permanent Upland Pastures—Farmers frequently desire to lay down certain fields on account of inaccessibility or difficulty of working, as a permanent pasture for their stock. It is highly desirable that the right grasses be selected for the purpose and the location. The ordinary Hay Grasses, as a rule, will not answer at all, as they will not maintain their growth under the tramping and close cropping of stock. Other grasses, while succeeding well in meadows, are totally unfit for uplands. The Seed we offer under this head is made up of varieties particularly qualified for permanently settling upland pastures. **Lb., 25c; 100 lbs., \$12.00.**

For Permanent Meadow Pastures—The object to be obtained in this case is exactly the same as under the last heading, but the location and conditions being entirely different, a totally different set of grasses must be used in making up the mixture. The use of this mixture may be relied upon by farmers to give a satisfactory permanent meadow pasture. **Lb., 25c; 100 lbs., \$11.50.**

Millet.

Early Fortune Millet—A most promising new variety, of which astonishing yields are reported. It is very early, and it is claimed to be rust-proof, and that chinch bugs will not eat the plant. The Seed is very beautiful and distinguished in appearance. Price, Fancy Recleaned Early Fortune Millet, lb., 10c; pk., 40c; bu., \$1.20.

Black Veronezh Manitoba, or Hog Millet—A Mr. Longwell, whose address—west of the river, we believe—has been misplaced, sends us a sample Millet growth which has afforded him a big second growth pasture crop. It seems to have gotten into the ground and comes up without reseeding, causing it to pass for a native plant. Not being able to properly identify the sample sent, we submitted it to Prof. John S. Cole, of Brookings, a high authority upon Dakota grains and grasses, and below we give the professor's reply: "The letter from Mr. Longwell, with enclosed sample of grain which you referred to me, arrived during my absence; or would have received earlier attention. The grain in question is one of the Seed Millets known as Proso, Hog Millet, etc. The particular variety in question is known as Yellow Ural, and is inferior in most respects to either the Black Veronezh or the Red Lump. The grain is usually ground before feeding, is fed to all kinds of stock without any bad effects, and according to feeding experiments that have been conducted here, it is about equal to Barley as a feed. None of the varieties in this group of Millets do well on a wet heavy soil, being especially adapted to dry sections and dry seasons. The second crop or aftergrowth spoken of by Mr. Longwell does not always appear. It depends much upon the stage of maturity at which the crop is cut."—Dakota Farmer.

This has come to be one of the most valuable crops that the farmer can raise, the Seed being the richest and most valuable Hog Food that can be produced, while the Hay is very valuable for stock. A very much prized peculiarity of the New Manitoba is that the Seed ripens while the hay is yet green, when if cut promptly can be threshed for Seed, while the hay makes excellent fodder after being threshed. Lb., 10c; pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25.



German or Golden Millet.

The above photograph is from our own field of German Millet grown for Seed. Some of the Yankton College Buildings may be seen in the distance.

Planted on good land produces a large crop of hay or forage during the summer months and leaves the ground in the finest condition for Wheat. There is no larger yielding forage plant. Seed is valuable for poultry. (Bushel, 50 lbs.) Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. to the acre. Values constantly changing. Write for prices. Bu., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.25.

Millet.

Hungarian Grass—(*Panicum Germanicum*)—A valuable forage plant; withstands drouth; yields well on light soil. Sow broadcast at the rate of 34 to 48 pounds to the acre and cultivate the same as Millet. (Weight, 48 lbs. per bushel.) **Pk., 35c; bu., \$1.10.**

The New Siberian—The most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plant, possessing in a superior degree all the essential merits of any of the older sorts—exceeding them by far—besides many other points of excellence that distinguishes it and renders it a most valuable addition to the list of forages, and the claims are well founded, which destines it to take front rank, if not lead of all the rest. It is said to have come from Russia, which would, of course, give it vigor and hardiness not possessed by those originating in a warm climate. **Pk., 30c; bu., \$1.10.**

Japanese Millet—All things considered, we call this the most valuable thing in our whole list of forage plants. It has been sold under different names, as "Billion Dollar Grass," "Steel Trust Millet," etc., but they are all one and the same thing. We recommend it for the following reasons: First, it makes more Hay than German Millet or any other. Second, although it grows so large, sometimes seven or eight feet high, the Hay is of most excellent quality, superior to Corn Fodder. Third, it is adapted to all sections, and a great success wherever tried. It does well on low ground. Fourth, two crops a season may be cut from it, or, if left to ripen, it will yield almost as many bushels of Seed per acre as Oats. Fifth, it requires less Seed per acre than any other Millet, 20 to 30 pounds being sufficient. Sixth, it makes fine soilage, especially if mixed with Soja Beans or Sand Vetch. Seventh, it is highly endorsed and recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, by all Experimental Stations and by seedsmen generally. Be sure to order of us as we are headquarters. At our prices it is even cheaper than German Millet, as it requires only half as many pounds to Seed an acre. Therefore the expense cannot stand in the way of trying it this year. Do not be afraid of it because it is new. Treat it exactly as you would German Millet, only sow it a little earlier for the best results. The latter part of May is about right. We know it will please you. **Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.60.**

Flax Seed.

It will pay farmers to buy their Flax Seed and quit the process of raising it under contract for the mills. It is a quick crop to grow and always finds sale at a fair price.

Russian Flax—A great improvement over the common American Flax; Seed double the size; yields 12 to 14 bushels per acre. **Pk., 60c; bu., \$1.90.**

Broom Corn.

Wilson's Improved Tennessee Everlasting—This Broom Corn grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fibre is long and fine and will always command the highest price. **Pk., 60c; bu., \$1.25.**

Missouri Evergreen—Is a favorite of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. **Pk., 60c; bu., \$1.25.**

Non-Sacharine Sorghum.

Jerusalem Corn—Introduced from Palestine by a missionary. One of the surest of all forage plants for dry countries and seasons. Grows three to four feet high; produces many large heads well filled with a valuable grain for stock and chicken feed. **10 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$4.00.**

Red Kaffir Corn—This grows taller than the white; the stalks are slenderer, but more juicy and very leafy. The heads are long, slender, compact and grow erect; they measure from one to two feet. The Seed is red, smaller than that of the white, and rather hard and brittle. It does well on poor land and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the white variety, and yields much heavier. It is highly recommended by the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan. **Pound, 15c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.**

White Kaffir Corn—It grows from four to five feet high, making a straight, upright growth. It has a stalky stem, with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of Sorghum, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle, horses and sheep. The Seed heads form at the top of each stalk, and as soon as these show the grain well, the joints next below the top send up shoots which yield the second Seed heads. For the grain sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of Seed to the acre. For fodder sow one-half to one bushel, either broadcast or in drills. **Pound, 15c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.**

Dhoura, or Egyptian Rice Corn—A wonderful fodder plant. If sown in spring while the ground is moist it will mature without a drop of rain. It is much sweeter than cornstalks, and cattle, horses and hogs eat it ravenously. **Pound, 15c; 10 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$4.00.**

Cane or Sorghum.

Sorghum (or Sugar Cane) has attracted general attention. In the West its great merit is not at all appreciated, and we wish to call the attention of farmers everywhere to the great value of Sorghum as a pasture and fodder crop, and to the particular advantage to be gained by growing it. Sorghum may be made to furnish the principal provender for cattle and horses from August until the following spring. As a summer pasture for sheep, a wide field is likely to be opened up by it. As a soiling food for swine it is most excellent, and the Seed furnishes a splendid food for fowls. It can be profitably grown everywhere, from the extreme north to the extreme south, and on any ground adapted to the growth of Corn. It grows right along through the severest and most prolonged drouths, so that a good yield may be expected from suitable soils in any season after the plants have secured a good start.

Early Amber Cane—This popular and well-known variety is the earliest. Pound, 15c; pk., 45c; bu., \$1.50; 5 bu., \$6.50.

Early Orange Cane—A well-known variety; well adapted for the South. Pound, 15c; pk., 45c; bu., \$1.50; 5 bu., \$6.50.

Sugar Cane for Fodder—Pound, 15c; pk., 45c; bu., \$1.50; 5 bu., \$6.50.

Peanuts.

Peanuts can be cultivated as easily as potatoes. They yield largely and are a paying crop. Planted in April, they ripen in August. Pound, 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.



Buckwheat.

Buckwheat should be sown about the middle of June, broadcast, at the rate of from one to three pecks per acre.

New Japanese Buckwheat—We advise all who are growers of Buckwheat to give this new and distinct variety a trial in preference to any other variety, whether it be for milling or for the apiary or aviary. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; 5 bu., \$7.00.

Silver Hulled—A greatly improved variety. It is in bloom longer, matures its crop sooner, and yields twice as much as the ordinary sort. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; 5 bu., \$7.00.

Dwarf Essex Rape.

A much neglected valuable forage crop, for the same reason that you neglect to get a crop of Turnips. For early sowing with Grain you place this with your other orders, but the people who are going to sow later in Corn fields or otherwise, neglect to buy and so miss a valuable crop of several tons to the acre.

Make one order for all you will need during the season. It will not be any cheaper, and you will then have it when you want it.

It is an annual, bearing a close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the Rutabaga, but both leaves and stalks are more numerous in the Rape plant; and of a taller habit of growth. It is a pasture plant which may be eaten by any kind of live stock, but it is pre-eminently fitted to furnish pasture for sheep and swine. A good crop will furnish at least twelve tons of green food per acre, and its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover. One acre of well-grown Rape will furnish pasture for ten to twenty head of sheep for two months, and in that time it will fatten them in good form for the market. Dwarf Essex Rape thrives best on a good soil, rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent. This plant may be grown successfully in the following ways, viz.: First—in the early spring to provide pasture for sheep and swine. Second—in June or July on well prepared land to provide pasture

Rugby, N. D., Aug. 10, 1907.

In regard to the Seed I received from you, would say as to quality both as to germination and to name, were all one could expect. They have done well.

M. E. WILL.

for sheep. Third—Along with grain, using two pounds of Seed per acre, to provide pasture for sheep after harvest. Fourth—Along with Peas, Oats, Clover Seed, to provide pasture for sheep, and to get a "catch" of Clover. Fifth—Along with Corn drilled in broadcast to provide pasture for sheep. Sixth—in Corn, sowing the Seed with the last cultivation given to the Corn. Seventh—Along with Rye sown in August in sheep pastures. When the Rape is sown broadcast, 5 pounds of Seed per acre will suffice. When sown in rows, say 30 inches apart, and cultivated, from one to two pounds will be enough. It is now being grown in the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The day is not far distant when it will be grown extensively as a pasture for swine. Millions of sheep and lambs will be fattened on it in the United States. A director of one of the Agricultural Experiment Stations says: "We had one-half an acre of Rape this year, which gave an actual yield of 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons, or at the rate of 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre." Beware of the kind of Rape Seed you sow. There is only one sort of any value in this country for sheep feed, and that the true Dwarf Essex. Look with suspicion upon all others, no matter under what name they appear. Some are worthless as fodder plants, while others are fictions, for the purpose of extorting a higher price from the buyer. We import our Dwarf Essex Rape Seed every year from Essex County, England, and know it to be genuine, and of the very best quality, which alone is a sufficient guarantee, worth much more than the price of the Seed. This is the article to sow this year, as the price is lower in proportion than on any other fodder crops. **Price, 10 lbs., at 12c per lb.; 25 lbs. at 10c per lb.; 100 lbs. at 8c per lb.**

Cow Peas.

The Great Soil Improver. Make poor land rich, make good land more productive, enriching the soil even after crop is cut. Green crops plowed under are one of the best and cheapest ways of improving the soil. For this purpose the Cow Pea is excellent, especially for a medium or light soil. They should be sown in May or June, at the rate of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, and plowed under as soon as they have attained their full growth. While this crop is very largely grown wherever known, with the results obtained from it, the wonder is that it is not grown ten times as much as at present. There is no surer or cheaper means of improving poor soil than by sowing Cow Peas.

In its capacity as a nitrogen gatherer, its growth largely enables the farmer to dispense with the use of nitrogen or ammoniated fertilizers. Nitrogen or ammonia as commercial fertilizer is valued at 15 cents per pound. The Cow Pea, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, with possibly the exception of the New Velvet Bean, described alongside, has the power to extract this costly nitrogen or ammonia from the atmosphere.

Cow Peas for Hay—If planted early, say the middle of May, in the central Corn belt section, a crop can be cut and cured for Hay the same as Clover, then the stubble in a short time will put on a new growth to be turned under in the fall as a fertilizer.

We suggest sowing Kaffir Corn with this crop, at the rate of one peck to one bushel of the Cow Peas per acre. The Kaffir Corn holds the vines off the ground, causing a better growth.

Northern Cow Pea, Michigan Favorite—Cow Peas have been grown in the South, and all Northern planters have been looking for an early type. One of our Michigan growers has raised his own Seed there for some 14 years, and succeeded in adding much to the earliness of his crop. We have secured a moderate supply of this, which is far the best for all Northern planting. The stock Seed is scarce, and of course dearer than the ordinary Southern sorts. **Price, by freight or express, pk., 75c; bu., \$2.25.**

Southern Black-Eye—Each, pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; postpaid. Pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75, by freight or express.

Whip-Poor-Will—Pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

Mixed—Pk., 55c; bu., \$2.00.

Prices by letter on larger lots. Prices variable with the market.

Canadian Field Peas.

Valuable for Northern climates for cattle feeding, especially for milch cows. It also makes fine Ensilage. It is sown broadcast in spring, and harrowed in, at the rate of two bushels per acre or one bushel if sown with Oats. **Price variable, about \$1.75 per bushel.**

Kingsbury County, S. D., Aug. 8, 1907.

In regard to Seed bought of you last spring. The Seed Corn was first class. I have a fine stand. Speaking of the earliness, I think mine equal to any and stand better than the rest.

Your Clover Seed was also fine. I am glad I bought of you and if I shall need some Seed in the fall I will know where to get it.

LARS AUSTIN.

Branching Yellow Milo Maize.

Grows from 9 to 12 feet high, stooling from the ground, sending out shoots from the joints. Seed heads grow to great size, often weighing three-quarters of a pound, sometimes a full pound after ripe. Cattle, horses and hogs will eat it readily. Tests show that during the severe drought, Corn dried up within a few feet of it. Three to five pounds will plant an acre. Pound, 20c, postpaid; 10 lbs., 45c; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

Vetches.

Sand or Winter Vetch—(*Vicia Villosa*)—Sometimes called Hairy Vetch. This has proven to be the most valuable of all Vetches. It succeeds well on nearly all soils, and thrives surprisingly on poor, light land, and well withstands extremes of drouth, heat and cold. It may be sown either in the spring or fall, usually with Rye. It grows rapidly and is particularly valuable in sections where Clover does not thrive. In the North it remains green all winter under the snow, and it is invaluable for early pasturing or soiling. It is valuable as a fertilizer, being a great nitrogen gatherer. For Hay, cut when commencing to pod. Fifty pounds of Seed required to the acre. Large pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., at 12c; 100 lbs. at 11c.

Spring Wheat.

New Spring Wheat, Minnesota No. 163—For twelve years Professor Hays of the Minnesota Experimental Station has been engaged in the scientific breeding of Wheat, the object being to secure a perfectly healthy variety that would give an increased yield. Of the many crosses obtained within the past twelve years, the one sent out by the station as Minnesota No. 163 takes high rank. At the station farm this variety during the past six years has averaged two to five bushels per acre more than the best Fife and Blue Stem varieties, as is shown by the following table:

	Average for 6 years.
Haynes Blue Stem	24.4
Powers' Fife	25.2
Minnesota No. 163	29.2

This tells a story which should interest every intelligent grower of Spring Wheat. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense, pk., 65c; bu., \$2.00; 2 bu., \$3.50; 10 bu., \$16.50. Bags free.

Macaroni or Durum Wheat.

Macaroni Wheat—Sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture under strong recommendations as to its great value for semi-arid lands where good crops of Spring Wheat could not ordinarily be produced; has more than justified every claim made for it. The last three years, especially that of 1904, have not only proven this to be true, but its growth and use has broadened away beyond anything which the department or the warmest advocates of this Wheat could possibly have had in mind in sending it out. Today the popularity and value of Macaroni Wheat threatens the practical extinction of other Spring Wheats for the simple reason that it outyields by far any other variety of Spring Wheat, and it has not only been demonstrated that it makes an excellent quality of bread, but it is claimed by many to be superior to best bread made from the best Fife Wheat Flour, and has proven to be practically immune to the dreaded rust. It is already finding a large market, not only for the manufacture of Macaroni, but for the manufacture of Flour. In growing it resists extremes of weather which no other Wheat will endure. It is now being received in the Minneapolis market (the largest Wheat receiving market in the world) and sells readily at a price slightly under the very best Fife Wheat, and it seems possible that when millers have readjusted their machinery to meet the new conditions, that it will not only sell at as high a price as Fife Wheat, but at a larger price even.

In the field this Wheat grows very strong and with surprising rapidity, so rapidly as to get well ahead of the weeds. It does not shell or bleach and is also half-proof, owing to the tightness of the hull. The straw is very strong. It is a little harder to thresh than ordinary Spring Wheat, but can be threshed for less money because threshers can earn so much more per day. Price: 1 bu., \$1.25. Special prices in large quantities.

Barley.

University No. 105—(New Barley)—For several years the Minnesota State Experiment Station has been breeding and testing many varieties of Barley with a view to producing an improved sort that would lead all other kinds in the matter of yield. This ambition, the station considers, has been realized in the new six-rowed variety here offered under the name of University No. 105. In comparative tests covering a period of several years and made side by side with the best known and most popular varieties, it has proven to be the heaviest yielder, and from any stand-point a most valuable acquisition. It is early, uniform in maturing and pure. Quantity limited. Bu. of 48 lbs., \$1.50; 2 bu., \$2.90; 10 bu., at \$1.35. Bags free.

Speltz or Emmer.

It makes a good crop with almost any condition of soil and climate. It is neither Wheat, Rye nor Barley, and yet it appears to be a combination of these. It is more like Wheat than any of the others mentioned. For fattening cattle, poultry, horses, sheep, pigs, etc., it is claimed to be ahead of other grains; in fact, all kinds of animals seem to thrive on it. Speltz is claimed to be ahead of Corn, superior to Oats and more profitable than Wheat. Yields 80 to 100 bushels of richer food than Corn, besides giving as much as four tons of good Hay per acre. Excellent for pasture and can be fed in the green state. As green grass hay food it often gives 100 leafy stalks from one seed, which shows its heavy stooling properties. The heads are somewhat similar to two-rowed Barley, the spikelets being separated from each other in such a manner that the crop is not easily injured by the weather. It is a heavy yielder. Will grow well and produce enormous crops on land where Wheat will not grow. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid; 25 lbs., 85c; 50 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$1.75; 500 lbs., \$8.00.

Rye.

Spring Rye—This variety has been developed simply by planting Winter Rye in the spring and selecting the Seed so produced for several years. The standard variety for spring planting. Pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25.

White Winter—Much prized for its straw; also for plowing under as a green manure. The ordinary fall sown variety, of which we offer choice selected stocks only. Pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25.

Fodder Corn.

Sweet Fodder—There is nothing better for summer and fall green feed or for curing for winter than Sweet Corn; being sweet and palatable, cattle eat every part of the stalks and leaves. Always a great favorite with dairy farmers, and excellent for soiling. Can be planted as other Corn or sown thickly in drills or broadcast. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre in drills, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels broadcast. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75; 5 bu., \$8.25.

Red Cob Ensilage Corn—Among all the varieties of Ensilage Corn this one gives the greatest product of green forage per acre, amounting on rich land and proper cultivation to as much as 75 tons. It is a pure white Dent Corn, with deep kernels on a red cob. The fodder is sweet, tender and juicy, growing to a height of 10 to 14 feet. It is easier for the average farmer, and the first cost is less, to sow the ordinary yellow field corn for ensilage purposes; but the thoughtful farmer will consider quantity and quality of the product as of first importance and will not withhold a small outlay for the best Seed. An increased yield of several tons to the acre and an improvement in quality of 20 per cent., as will surely follow the planting of this variety, will certainly warrant an extra outlay of \$1 per acre for Seed. Qt., 10c; pk., 35c; bu., \$1.00.

Herbs—Sweet, Pot and Medicinal.

No garden is complete without a few herbs for culinary or medicinal purposes. Harvest them carefully on a dry day, before they come into full bloom.

Anise—(*Pimpinella Anisum*)—Cultivated principally for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Balm—(*Melissa officinalis*)—Principally used for making Balm Tea or Balm Wine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Basil Sweet—(*Ocimum basilicum*)—The leaves and tops of the shoots are used for soups, stews and sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Borage—(*Borago officinalis*)—Excellent for bees. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Caraway—(*Carum carui*)—Chiefly cultivated for the Seed, which is used in confectionery and medicine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Catnip—(*Nepeta cataria*)—Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Coriander—(*Coriandrum sativum*)—Seeds are used by confectioners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Dill—(*Anethum graveolens*)—The leaves are used in soups and sauces, and put along with pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Fennel—(*Anethum foeniculum*)—The leaves boiled, used in many fish sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Hyssop—(*Hysopus officinalis*)—The leafy tops and flowers are gathered and dried for making Hyssop Tea. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Horehound—(*Marrubium vulgare*)—Principally used for medicinal purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Faulk County, S. D., Aug. 15, 1907.

In regard to the Seed Corn purchased of you in the spring, will say it looks fine.

A. BENICK.

HERBS—Sweet, Pot and Medicinal.

- Lavender**—(*Lavendula spica*)—A popular aromatic herb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.
- Marjoram, Sweet**—(*Origanum majorana*)—For seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.
- Pennyroyal**—(*Mentha pulegium*)—A well-known aromatic herb, also useful as a foliage plant. Pkt., 5c.
- Rosemary**—(*Rosmarinus officinalis*)—An aromatic herb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.
- Rue**—(*Ruta graveolens*)—Used for medicinal purposes, also given to fowls for the roup. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.
- Saffron**—(*Carthamus tinctorius*)—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.
- Sage**—(*Salvia officinalis*)—The leaves and tender tops are used in stuffing and sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.
- Savory, Summer**—(*Bohenkraut*) (*Satureia hortensis*)—Used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.
- Tansy**—(*Tanacetum vulgare*)—Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.
- Thyme, Broad-Leaved**—(*Thymus vulgaris*)—For seasoning, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.40.
- Wormwood**—(*Artemesia absinthium*)—Used for medicinal purposes; it is beneficial to poultry and should be planted in poultry grounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Vegetable Plants.

All of our Vegetable Plants are grown from carefully transplanted stock and must not be confused with the regular bed plants, which will endure less shipping and will not produce as strong, healthy plants as the transplanted stock. We can furnish the cheaper stock at about one-half the prices given below, but do not recommend our customers to purchase any but those which have been transplanted. Packing charges are included in the prices given, but purchaser must pay transportation in every instance. Plants of all kinds should invariably be sent by express, as they will arrive at destination in less time than if sent by freight, and will also be given better care and attention in transit.

- Cabbage, Early**—Ready by April 1st. Per 1000, \$4.00; 100, 75c; doz., 20c.
- Cabbage, Late**—Ready by June 1st. Per 1000, \$4.00; 100, 75c; doz., 20c.
- Cauliflower, Early**—Ready by April 1st. Per 1000, \$6.50; 100, \$1.25; doz., 25c.
- Cauliflower, 2nd Early**—Ready by May 1st. Per 1000, \$6.50; 100, \$1.25; doz., 25c.
- Celery**—Ready in June. Per 1000, \$4.00; 100, 75c; doz., 20c.
- Egg-Plant**—Ready May 10th. Per 100, \$3.00; doz., 40c.
- Parsley**—Ready by April 1st. Double Curled. Per 100, \$3.00; doz., 40c.
- Pepper**—Ready by May 1st. Sweet Spanish, Ruby King. Per 1000, \$6.00; 100, \$1.50; doz., 25c.
- Sweet Potato**—Ready by May 20th. Per 1000, \$6.00; 100, 75c; doz., 20c.
- Tomato**—Ready by May 1st. Per 1000, \$6.00; 100, \$1.25; doz., 25c.

Flowering Plants.

The same care used in selecting and growing our Vegetable Plants is also taken with our Flowering Plants. Packing charges are included in prices given, but purchaser must pay transportation in every instance.

Aster	.....	per doz., 30c	Nasturtium, Dwarf	.....	per doz., 30c
Balsam	.....	per doz., 30c	Nasturtium, Tall	.....	per doz., 30c
Candytuft	.....	per doz., 30c	Pansy	.....	per doz., 35c
Carnation	.....	per doz., 40c	Salvia	.....	per doz., 50c
Cosmos	.....	per doz., 30c	Stock	.....	per doz., 40c
Daisy, Double	.....	per doz., 40c	Sweet William	.....	per doz., 30c
Daisy, Shasta	.....	per doz., 40c	Verbena	.....	per doz., 50c
Dianthus, Pink	.....	per doz., 30c	Zinnia	.....	per doz., 30c
Mignonette	.....	per doz., 30c			

Flower Seeds.

New and Standard Varieties.

Flowers from Seed are usually known as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

Annuals bloom and ripen Seed the first year and then perish.

Biennials do not generally flower the first season, and are in perfection only one year.

Perennials continue to flower several years in succession. Many of them bloom the first year if sown early.

Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials can be sown in the open ground early in the spring, if desired, and Biennials and Perennials will not require any protection in winter. The blooming period of all classes may be greatly extended by picking off the flowers as soon as they begin to fade.

Half-Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials should not be sown in open ground until settled warm weather, though they can be sown in the house, if desired, early, and afterwards transplanted. The two latter need to be protected in the winter, or if carried over until spring, in cold-frames or greenhouses.

Alyssum.

Little Gem—Plants 3 to 4 inches high; they soon become a large mass of white scented flowers; fine for bordering; hardy annual. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

Sweet—Fragrant, white, hardy annual; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; oz., 25c.

Asters.

Hohenzollern—This new race of Asters closely resembles the Giant Flowering Japanese Chrysanthemums. The flowers are very large, with beautifully curled and twisted petals and long stems, which make them invaluable for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Truffaut's Paeony-Flowered Perfection — A magnificent globe-shaped. Seed saved from the most perfect of this grand strain; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. **Mixed**, many choice colors, pkt., 10c; 1-8 oz., 25c.

Queen of the Market—The earliest of all the Asters. Grows about 9 inches high and very branching; the fine double flowers are produced freely on long stems, making it valuable for cutting. **Mixed**, pkt., 5c; 1-8 oz., 15c.



Antirrhinum—Snap-Dragon.

An old favorite border plant, which has been greatly improved; with dark and glossy leaves and large curiously-shaped flowers, with finely marked throats. They bloom the first season from Seed sown in the spring, but the blossoms will be much stronger the second year. Succeeds best in dry, loamy soil. Half-hardy perennial. A few leaves of any light litter thrown over them will help to carry them through the winter; or they may be treated as annuals.

The Giant-Flowered grows about two feet high, with larger flowers than the old sorts.

Giant Flowered Firefly—Scarlet, crimson and yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam.

Magnificent plants for garden culture. Tender annuals.

Camellia Flowered—Flowers very large and perfectly double. This is one of the finest strains for either amateur or florist. Seed saved from the most perfect flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Splendens—Intense, brilliant crimson scarlet; very bright and showy. Pkt., 5c.

Mixed—Contains all the above colors and many others. Pkt., 5c.

Davison County, S. D., Aug. 9, 1907.

In regard to Seed Corn purchased of you, will say I have almost a perfect stand consisting of 96 acres. People who have seen my field claim it to be the best they have seen this season. A land agent who saw my farm lately claims I have the best prospects for Corn of any person he has seen in either Iowa, Wisconsin or the Dakotas.

W. W. HOWOWER.

Candytuft—Iberis.

All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Seed sown in autumn produces flowers in early spring; when sown in April, flowers from July to September, and some of the sorts till frost comes. Hardy annual, 1 foot.

Little Prince—This might be properly called a Dwarf Empress. The flowers are large, but the plants are only 6 inches high; make a fine border plant. Pkt., 10c.
Fine Mixed, pkt., 5c.

**Carnation.**

The Carnation has always been one of the most esteemed of the florist's collection, and there is no flower more desirable for the garden. Sow under glass in greenhouse or hot-bed, and when of sufficient size transplant one foot apart each way. Half-hardy perennial, 1 1/2 feet.

Extra Choice Double Mixed—Seed saved from choicest German and English stocks. A large portion of this Seed will produce double flowers. Pkt., 20c.

Double Mixed—All shades and colors. Pkt., 5c.

Marguerite—Very free flowering; with ordinary care will be in full bloom in four months after sowing the Seed, flowering in profusion until checked by frost. They flourish equally well in open ground or in pots. The flowers range through many shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc., of fine form and large size. Mixed, pkt., 5c; 1-8 oz., 20c.

**Cockscomb.**

Dwarf Queen—This is the best dwarf growing Cockscomb; color a rich ruby red. Pkt., 5c.

Ostrich Feather—Produces very large plumes, curved and curled. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Mixed—All colors and shapes. Pkt., 5c.

Cosmos.

Early Flowering—This early flowering strain may now be had in bloom from July to November. It is such a strong, vigorous grower, and its fine, fringe-like foliage is such a pretty background for its lovely spreading flowers of white, pink, crimson or rose-purple, that it can hardly be spared from any garden. All colors, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Flowering—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Belden, Neb., Aug. 13, 1907.

I consider your Seed the best I ever planted. The Garden and Flower Seeds were fine, and such a variety of them. You may send me one of your fall Catalogs.

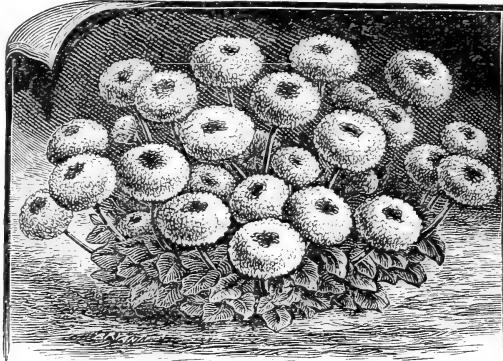
R. R. HUFF.

Cypress Vine.

A most beautiful vine, with delicate fern-like foliage and beautiful star-shaped rose, scarlet and white flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Dianthus—Pink.

For brilliancy of coloring and markings, as well as beautiful forms of flowers, this family cannot be surpassed. The colors range through white, pink and crimson to the very deepest maroon; many varieties are finely fringed. Hardy biennials, but are better treated as annuals, as they bloom early from Seed sown in the spring. Fancy mixed, pkt., 5c.



Daisy, Double Delicata.

Daisy—Bellis Perennis.

A favorite spring blooming plant. Sow Seed early in hot-bed or house and transplant to rich, cool, partially shaded situation, though they do quite well in open sunshine. Half-hardy perennial; $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.

Double Mixed—Choice. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Escholtzia.

Golden West—A grand strain of the well-known favorite California Poppies. The flowers have large, overlapping petals, which are often delicately waved at the edges, showing beautiful and varied forms. The color is an intense shining yellow, with an orange blotch. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.

Four O'Clock—Marvel of Peru.

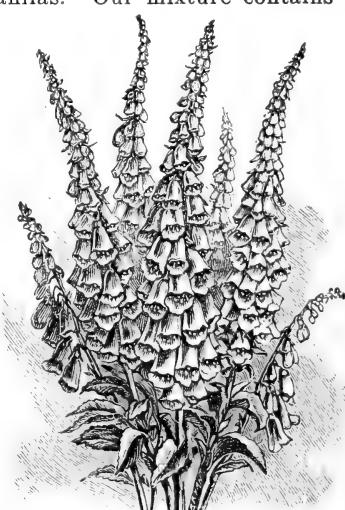
A handsome, free-flowering, half-hardy perennial; blooming the first season from Seed; the flowers, which are produced in clusters, open in the afternoon and wither the next morning. They can be kept like Dahlias. Our mixture contains a fine variety of colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

Forget-Me-Not—Myosotis.

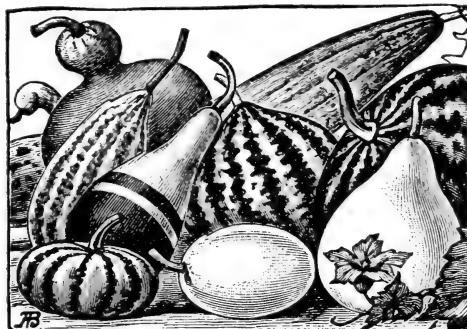
Victoria Blue—Large blossoms. Pkt., 5c.

Digitalis, or Foxglove.

The Foxgloves are quite stately and highly ornamental plants when well grown, with flower stems at least three feet in height. They are fine for the mixed border, or planted singly in half-shady places near a walk or drive. The racemes of flowers are often two feet in length, containing scores of the prettily spotted thimble-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy. Sow Seed in spring in the garden, and transplant as desired. Perennial. Mixed varieties, pkt., 5c.



Digitalis, or Foxglove.



Gourds.

A tribe of climbers, with curiously shaped fruit in various colors. Being of rapid growth they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. Do not plant the Seed till the danger of frost is over, and select rich, mellow ground. Tender annual climbers, 10 to 20 feet.

Fine mixed, pkt., 5c.

Hollyhock.

One of our grandest summer and autumn flowering plants. For a background to a flower garden perhaps no plant is

so useful. The flowers are as double as a rose, of many shades of color, from deep yellow, red, purple to pure white. Plant the Seed in June or July in open ground, and when the plants have made five leaves, transplant to three feet apart; the following summer they will bloom; if the Seed is sown very early in spring some will bloom the first season; hardy perennial; 3 to 5 feet. **Mixed, pkt., 5c.**

Mammoth Fringed Hollyhock, Allegheny—The flowers of this grand variety are from four to six inches across, single, semi-double and double, finely fringed and curled. The colors are shell pink, rose and ruby red, crimson and maroon, a shade or two deeper at the center, and exquisitely tinted toward the edge. The blooming season is from June until frost. **Choice mixed, pkt., 10c.**

Larkspur—Delphinium.

Annual Varieties.

Beautiful plants. They prefer a cool soil and season. Sow Seed in fall, or early in spring. The branching varieties grow two feet high, and should stand eighteen inches apart. The annual varieties are very free bloomers, and produce large spikes of flowers, white, pink, rose, light blue, dark blue and violet. In some varieties the flowers are double, in others single. The beautiful plume-like foliage is very ornamental, and the whole series are excellent for bouquets and table decorations.

Double Dwarf Rocket—One foot in height, mixed colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Double Tall Rocket—Large plant; very showy; 2 feet; mixed colors. **Pkt., 5c.**

Perennial Varieties.

The perennial Larkspurs are valuable plants. Foliage clean and pretty; habit strong and good; flowering branches of some varieties often four feet high; flower spikes 6 inches or more in length. Propagated by division of roots and from Seed. Sow Seed in open ground, early in spring, and strong plants will be produced by fall that will flower the next spring, some of them the first season.

New Large-Flowering Hybrids.—Three to six feet high; flowers of various shades very showy; finest varieties mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Mignonette.

Seeds of Mignonette may be sown at any season, so that by having pots prepared at different times a succession of flowers can be secured. Seeds sown early in the garden will give flowers through the summer. Plant in a cool place and it will continue to bloom all through the fall. For winter blooming keep in a cool room till buds are formed and begin to show, then bring into a temperature not exceeding 50 degrees at night. Very few cultivate the Sweet Mignonette compared with the many that might show their love for this sweet little flower. Annual.

Sweet—A well-known fragrant plant. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Giant Pyramid—A mammoth variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Goliath—Of all the new varieties of Mignonette that have been introduced within the last few years, this is the best and most distinct. The plants are compact in habit, with rich green foliage, and the immense trusses of highly-scented flowers are borne on erect, strong, stiff stalks, surpassing all others in fragrance. It is especially suited to house culture. **Pkt., 10c.**

Flaxdon, N. D., Aug. 15, 1907.

The Garden and Flower Seeds you sent me last spring were all very good, also the Seed Corn. It was all doing fine, but we had a hail storm the first part of July, which flattened it to the ground. It grew up again and still looks better than anybody else's here, so Seed must have been extra good.

A. O. RALPHUS.

Marigold.

The African and French Marigolds are valuable for their flowers in autumn, and can be grown to advantage in little clumps with other plants in the front of shrubbery or in the garden border. The African varieties are the taller in growth, and produce large, self-colored blossoms. The French varieties are smaller, some of them being elegantly striped and spotted. The dwarf-growing kinds adapt themselves to spots where the taller varieties would be unsuitable. Seeds can be sown in a cold-frame or in a seed-bed in the open border, and the young plants transplanted late in the spring to where they are to remain. They succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun. Annual.

African Marigolds—Mixed varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

French Marigolds—Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Tall Morning Glories.

Fine Mixed—A great variety of colors of the popular old-fashioned Morning Glory. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Nasturtiums.

The Nasturtium is one of the popular flowers of the present time, and is continually growing in favor for the table, also for decorating the lawn and veranda. It is easily cultivated and can be used in a great variety of places. Hardy annuals.

Tall or Climbing—Beautiful profuse flowering climbers, bearing their gorgeous flowers in profusion until killed by frost. Hardy annuals; 6 to 10 feet. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Dwarf—Very useful for bedding, massing or ribboning. A few Dwarf Nasturtiums in the yard are very brilliant and attractive, and are in bloom all the season. The flowers are more brilliant if the soil be not over rich. Give each plant a foot of room; hardy annual; 1 foot. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Lobb's Nasturtiums.

Both foliage and flowers of this type are smaller than those of the common Tall Nasturtium, but the wonderful profusion of bloom and intense brilliancy of colors make it particularly desirable.

Black Prince—The flowers are of such an intensely dark, rich maroon as to appear nearly black. The foliage also is so intensely dark that it might be called a black-green. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Crystal Palace—Bright orange-scarlet, with bronzy markings. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Giant of Battles—Sulphur or primrose-yellow, with suffused rosy markings. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.



Nasturtium.

Gold-Garnet—Very rich orange-yellow, with garnet blotches at base of petals. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

King of the Blacks—Rich foliage, with flowers of a dark garnet-red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Lucifer—Both flowers and foliage are of a rich, dark coloring, the flowers being a deep, rich, velvety crimson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Queen Victoria—Deep orange or salmon-scarlet, with fine lines in throat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Rudolph Virchow—Most beautiful flowers, of a soft, rosy-pink coloring, backed with a rich yellow calyx and spur. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Spitfire—Most glowing scarlet; wonderfully profuse in bloom. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Triumph de Grand—Flowers of an intense orange-scarlet and faint lines at base; lower petals heavily fringed at throat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Lobb's Finest Mixed—This mixture is composed of the finest and most distinct varieties in this grand free-flowering type. Planted in masses it will produce most gorgeous and showy effects. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

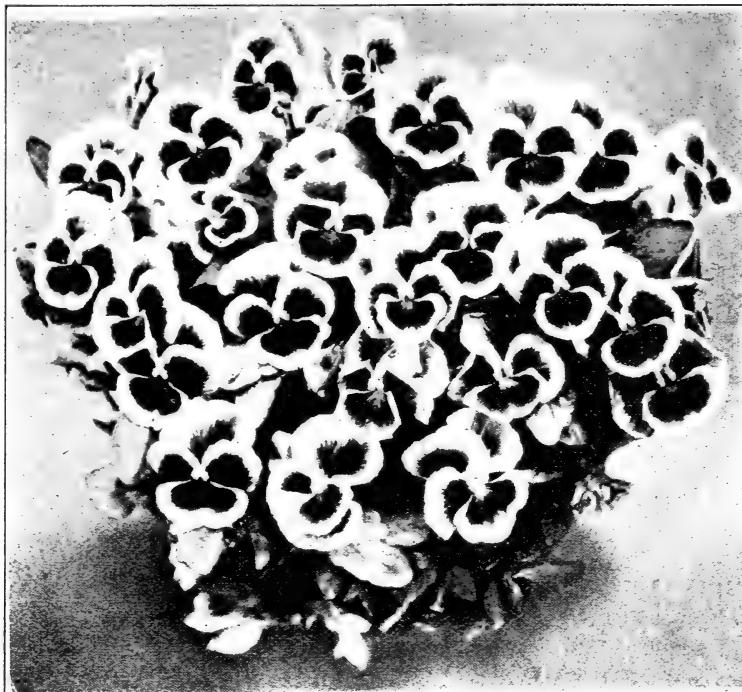
Jerauld County, Aug. 9, 1907.

In regard to the Seed Corn purchased of you, it was reported in the papers that I had the cleanest field and best stand in this locality. The Model Dent made a perfect stand, but may be rather late for up here in the hills. The Pride of the North is as early as any in the country.

THOMAS DEAN.

Pansies.

One of the most interesting classes of flowers grown. A bed of Pansies in bloom always has something new for you in variety of color and marking, every time you visit it. Although they are in bloom continuously from spring until late in the fall, the flowers are much larger during the cool weather than through the heat of summer. The Seed may be sown in the hot-bed, in boxes in the house, or in the open



ground. If sown in the spring, get them in as early as possible so they will come into bloom before the hot, dry weather comes on. Seed sown in May or June will produce very fine flowers from August to winter. Sown later and slightly protected during the winter with leaves or other light litter, they will make good, strong blooming plants for early spring. Very best mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Impomea—Moon-Flower.

Tender annuals of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering old walls, trellises, arbors or stumps of trees they are invaluable; 15 to 20 feet.

Heavenly Blue—Flowers four to five inches across, in large clusters, produced in such abundance as to nearly hide the foliage; color a beautiful sky blue. Pkt., 10c.

Grandiflora—(Moon-Flower)—One of the most showy of the annual climbers. A rapid growing vine, easily reaching a height of 25 to 30 feet during the season. At night and during dull days the plants are covered with large, pure white, fragrant flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c.



Petunia.

For outdoor decoration or house culture few plants are equal to this class. They commence flowering early and continue a mass of bloom throughout the whole season, until late in the fall; easily cultivated, requiring rich soil and a sunny situation.

Single Grandiflora—Choicest mixed Seed, saved from show flowers. Very large. Pkt., 15c.

Phlox.

For a splendid mass of colors and a constant display this is not excelled by any other annual, commencing to bloom quite early and continuing until severe freezing. The Phlox colors range from purest white to blood red or crimson. For masses of separate colors and for cutting for bouquets or vases are unsurpassed. The Seed may be planted in the open ground May 1st or in hot-bed or house earlier, and afterwards transplanted to where wanted. Give good, rich ground, and set plants 8 to 10 inches apart each way. Hardy annuals; 1 foot.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora—Large flowered section. These are decided improvements over the old class, with much larger flowers, a better range of colors and of more compact growth. Choice mixed, all colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Star-Shaped Phlox—(Star of Quedlinburgh)—The most interesting of the Phlox family, bearing pretty star-shaped and fringed flowers, rich in colors, varying from violet blue to deep rose and blood red, margined with white. Starred and fringed; choice mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Phlox Drummondii Nana—This strain is of dwarf, compact habit, growing about six inches high; splendid for pot culture or for ribbon lines and for massing. Dwarf, in choicest mixtures. Pkt., 10c.

Poppies—Annual.

This exceedingly showy and easily cultivated class of plants grows and blooms in any ordinary soil, and is among the showiest of all annuals. Sow the Seed where the plants are intended to be grown, as they do not bear transplanting well.

Peony-Flowered—Splendid large double flowers, all colors, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Shirley—Fine for cutting; cut in the morning while the dew is on. The colors range from blush white through many tints to bright crimson. Mixed; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt., 5c.

Mikado—Very distinct in character and color from any other class of Poppies. The flowers are brilliant scarlet and white, with beautifully curved petals like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Pkt., 5c.

Tulip—The two outer petals form a cup around the two erect center petals, giving the flower the appearance of a Tulip. The color is intense scarlet, the deep black spots appearing at the base of each petal. Pkt., 5c.

Carnation Flowered—Brilliant, large, showy, double flowers of various colors. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—Annual varieties. Pkt., 5c.

Single Mixed—Annual varieties. Pkt., 5c.

Portulaca.

There is scarcely any flower in cultivation that makes such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued brilliant-colored Portulacas. They thrive best in a rather rich, light loam or sandy soil, and an exposed, sunny situation. Half-hardy annual.

Double Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 10c.

Single Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 5c.

Salvia—Scarlet Sage.

(Half-Hardy Annual.)



Portulaca.

Lord Fauntleroy—A strictly dwarf variety, with long spikes of brilliant crimson flowers, which stand well above the dark green foliage. It is exceedingly free blooming, and a most desirable addition to this class of favorites. Pkt., 10c.

Clara Bedman (Bonfire)—Unsurpassed for massing in beds or as a single specimen on the lawn. It grows about two feet high and as many broad, and very compact. Its long spikes of fiery scarlet flowers stand up stiff and erect well above the foliage, almost hiding the latter, giving it a brilliant appearance. Pkt., 10c.

Splendens (Large-Flowered Scarlet Sage)—Under our hot summer sun this "flame-colored" beauty is the most gorgeous of all plants. For months the blaze of flaming scarlet is intensely brilliant with great spikes of bloom, completely concealing the foliage. A single plant will carry as many as two hundred spikes of flowers, each 10 inches long. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Brookings County, S. D., Aug. 9, 1907.

Regarding the Model Dent Seed Corn I bought from you last spring, will say it is the best looking field in the country and if it matures, it will make 75 bushels per acre. If it doesn't mature will plant your Minnesota 13 another year.

THOMAS B. SMITH,

Stocks—Gilly Flowers.

The Ten Weeks Stocks are generally cultivated, and bloom from 10 to 12 weeks after being sown; they grow from 6 to 18 inches high, and when grown in light, rich soil, they bear an immense quantity of bloom, each plant forming a perfect bouquet of delightful fragrance. Half-hardy annual.

Mixed—A choice assortment. Pkt., 5c.

Double Giant Perfection Ten Weeks—Tall, late flowering class. Choice mixed. Pkt., 5c.



Ricinus or Castor Bean.

The Ricinus has very ornamental foliage and beautiful, showy fruit. Fine for the center of a bed, as it gives a magnificent semi-tropical appearance; or, planted thick, it makes a fine screen or hedge. Plant Seed in open, very rich, deep-spaded ground, in a dry situation, as soon as safe in spring. The common Castor Oil Bean is cultivated for the oil, and grows about twenty bushels per acre. Annual.

Cambodgensis—The finest dark-foliaged Ricinus. Leaves maroon; stem nearly black; fruit bronzy purple. Five feet. Pkt., 5c.

Salpiglossis.

Grandiflora—This has long been one of our Favorite Flowers, but has never attained the popularity to which it is entitled. Nature can only paint its colors. It is a splendid half-hardy annual, with flowers of a peculiar richness, very delicately and beautifully penciled. Very effective in the sunlight, which brings out the beautiful tints and veining. Unsurpassed for cutting. Plants about two feet in height. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet William.

The best varieties of Sweet William are of exceedingly beautiful colors, very large and almost perfect in form, with tresses of great size. Treatment as for Carnation. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be increased by division of the roots. The colors pass from white to pink, crimson, carmine and purple; with distinct eye encircled with color differing from the rest of the flower, like Phlox or Verbenas. They make very durable cut flowers. It is well to raise new plants every year from Seed, for old plants become debilitated and unsightly, and the Flowers decrease in size.

Perfection — (Auricula-flowered) — Single varieties, mixed. Pkt., 5c. Double varieties, mixed, 5c.

Sweet Peas.

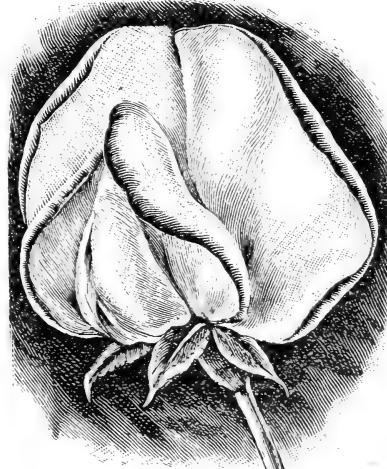
Sweet Peas are among the most beautiful of all our hardy annuals. Any ordinary garden soil is well adapted for growing them. Select a sunny, open place, several feet from any building, or close fence, and as far as possible from large trees. Sow as early in the spring as possible; do not wait for fair weather. Plant in double rows 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep, dropping the Seeds 3 inches apart, alternating them in this manner When up, hoe the soil toward the plants a little, but do not form a ridge. Furnish support early. The one important point is to keep the surface of the soil fine and mellow from the time it is worked up in the spring. 188 varieties. Price, per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

Cupid or Dwarf Sweet Peas—The little beauties grow only about 6 to 8 inches high, with flower stems about 6 inches long, which bear three and four blossoms each, of delicious fragrance; they are of good size also. For bedding, bordering or planting in a cemetery lot the Cupids are especially valuable. Cupid Mixed, a fine mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Best Tall Sweet Peas.

Dainty—The beautifully formed large flowers, upon first opening, appear to be white, but quickly change to "white with pink edge," making a most charming contrast.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Janet Scott—Award of merit National Sweet Pea Society of England. This might almost be called a new shade of deep pink. The unusual size of the wings, in connection with the large, substantial hooded standard, give the flowers an appearance of enormous size. The Flowers are deeper in color than the favorite Katherine Tracy, while unlike that variety they are generally borne three on a stem. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Navy Blue—The large Flowers are of a deep, glowing violet-purple, having the effect of a dark navy-blue, although on close examination the standards show a faint tinge of claret or wine red. The Flowers are practically self-colored, and the deep, rich coloring is grandly effective. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Firefly—The popular Bright Scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Prince of Wales—A grand large Flower in a bright self-colored rose tint. The flowers are beautifully hooded; an improved Her Majesty. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Blanche Burpee—A fine large Flower of beautiful form; firm, lasting substance and snowy whiteness, having three of the extra large flowers on each long, stiff stem. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Emily Henderson—Large, bold Flowers, produced profusely; earlier, but not so refined in form nor so large as Blanche Burpee. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Mrs. Eckford—A beautiful shade of light primrose yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Verbenas.

Very few plants will make such a gorgeous display during the summer months as the Verbenas, or furnish more Flowers for cutting. Start Seed in the house or under glass early in the spring, and transplant after three or four inches of growth. Good, healthy plants can be produced from Seed as readily as almost any tender annual. They flower in July, and continue strong and healthy until destroyed by frosts. Our stock to-day stands unrivaled.



Auricula-Flowered or White-Eyed—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.
Mixed colors, pkt., 5c.

Zinnias.

A showy, free-flowering, easily grown plant for the summer garden. The Seed can be sown early in hot-bed and transplanted or sown later in the open ground. Hardy annuals.

Tall Double Large Flowered—A class too well known to need any description. Double choice mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Wild Flower Garden.

This is a combination of all the very best annuals. We recommend this for sowing in beds where you want a quick showing of bright colors that will last until frost comes. Also recommend it highly for mixture with Lawn Grass where making a new lawn. Do not sow in sod, as it would not be satisfactory to you. Sowed on new lawn it gives you a fine showing of all the best annuals mixed with the green grass where it pleases the eye and the little ones to see fine, bright flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Douglas County, S. D., July 27, 1907.

The Seed Corn purchased of you last spring was as good as any I ever purchased. Every kernel of it came up. I even planted some in mud and water and it all came up after it lay in the water for ten days. Yours truly,

CHAS. F. RABEN.

Faulkton, S. D., Aug. 12, 1907.

The Garden Seed purchased of you last spring proved to be better than the Garden Seed sold here in the stores. Yours truly,

JOHN W. HAYS.

Charles Mix County, Aug. 9, 1907.

We are very much pleased with the result of the Minnesota 13 and Model Dent Seed Corn purchased of you. I have a good stand as large and well advanced as any Corn in the county.

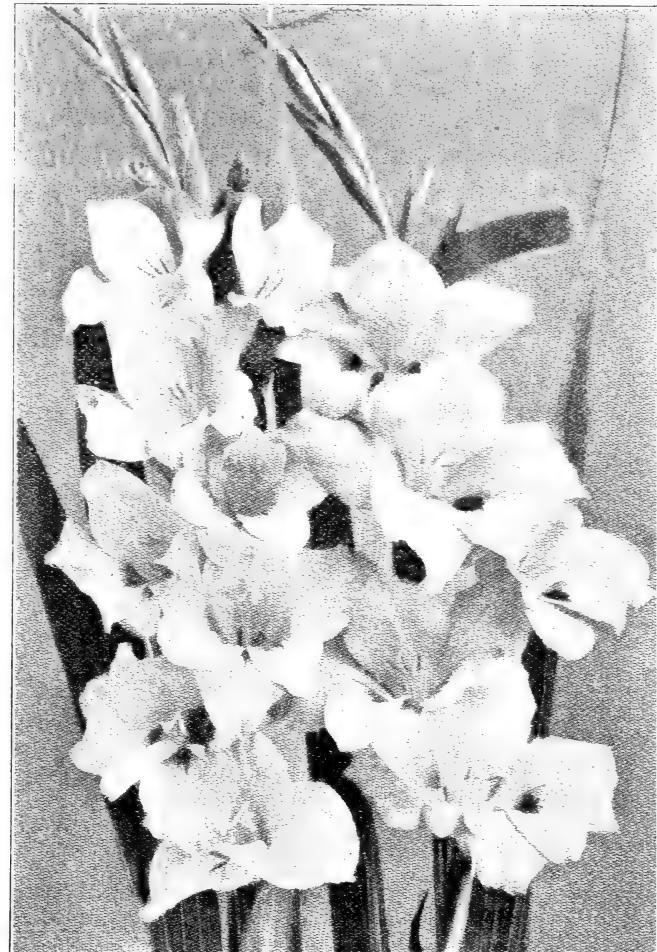
H. H. SEAPY.

Gladiolus.

Summer Flowering Bulb.

A search through the flower kingdom, be it ever so painstaking and complete, will discover no flower of such easy culture or embracing so great a range of color in such endless combinations and varieties as the Gladiolus. Although properly called "The Peoples' Flower," it is to-day almost unknown to those to whom the great beauty of form and exquisite coloring of newer Hybrids would surely command it. Rare and expensive Orchids do not compare in rich beauty with this superb new Gladiolus, and barely equal them in durability when cut, for the Gladiolus presents its real beauty more fully when cut as the first flower opens, developing its magnificent spike in water in the house.

The named varieties offered by us are the very latest and are not to be compared with ordinary grown bulbs. The mixture and Hybrids offered are the finest that can be produced and contain a larger number of the very latest high-priced varieties, and are certainly a grand lot. At our very low price, you should order largely of the Gladiolus. The Bulbs offered are absolutely first size and quality.



Augusta.

Lovely pure white with blue anthers, strong, straight spike often having two or three branches. Each 8c; doz., 65c; 100, \$4.00.

Baron-Staffe.

Clear lilac, stained pale violet and yellow. A very rare and beautiful Flower. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.

Brenchleyensis.

Vermillion-scarlet, an old variety; but much wanted on account of brilliant color. Each, 5c; doz., 50c; 100, \$2.50.

Marie Lemoine.

Slender spike, well extended flowers, upper division of a pale creamy color flushed salmon lilac; the lower division spotted violet and yellow. A very dainty variety. Each, 8c; doz., 70c; 100, \$4.00.

"1900."

Good-sized blossom of rich red, spotted with prominent white spots on the three lower petals. Each, 6c; per doz., 60c; per 100, \$4.00.

Silver Trophy Strains.

Groff's World's-Best New Hybrid Seedlings. This section is composed of rare blues, in Clematis, Lilac and Heliotrope shades. This is a new strain, perhaps never offered before. Each, 7c; per doz., 75c; per 100, \$6.00.

Groff's Hybrid Seedlings.

The most popular strain in American. The original introduction of Mr. Groff's were awarded certificate of merit by the Society of American Florists, New York, 1900, where they defeated the whole Childs' section exhibited in competition by the introducer. In this section we have every variety of Mr. Groff's introductions, and contains all colors. Each, 5c; per doz., 40c; per 100, \$2.50.

Meadow-Vale Mixture.

Including the largest number of the most magnificent varieties of any popular mixture of commerce. Each, 5c; per doz., 40c; per 100, \$2.50.

Tuberose.

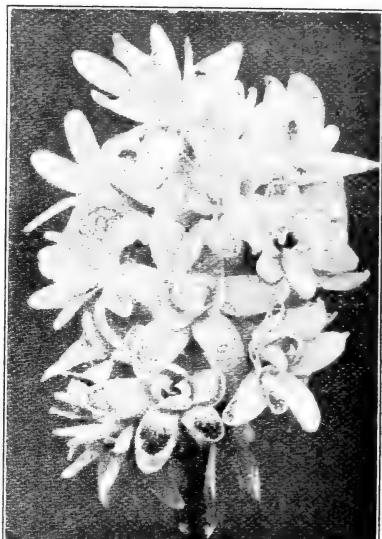
For outdoor planting in spring. This valuable, sweet-scented Flower is too well known to need description. For early flowering pot the Bulbs as soon as received; for succession, keep dry or pot at once for root growth and keep in temperature of about 50 degrees. When wanted move to living room.

Dwarf Excelsior Pearl—Grows about 24 inches high and blooms early, bearing pure white, double, very large, sweet-scented Flowers. Each, 5c; doz., 50c.

Variegated Leaved—This is an early single kind, with the green leaves finely marked and edged with stripes of gold Flowers, single white. Each, 5c; doz., 50c.

Single or Orange Flowered—Blooms very early; flowers white and very fragrant, resembling orange blossoms. Each, 5c; doz., 50c.

Albino—Early, dwarf; Flowers waxy white and single; most fragrant. Each, 5c; doz., 50c.



"Excelsior Pearl" Tuberose.

Calla Lily.

Fall planting in house only. Spring planting outdoors in places protected from strong wind. Soil should be very rich, as Callas are good feeders. One Bulb in 4 or 5-inch pot.

Extra Strong Bulbs. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

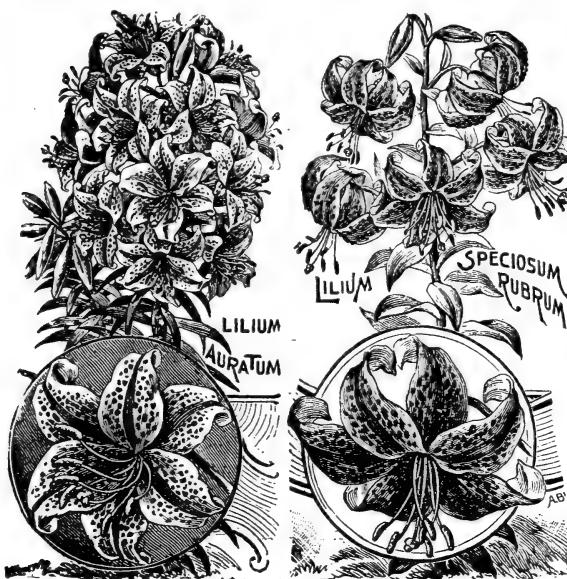
Lilies.**Hardy Japan and Other Lilies.**

Lilies will thrive best in a dry rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually. In this list we offer only varieties hardy enough to stand the winter outdoors. It is better to mulch after planting first season.



Lilies.

Funkia—(Day Lily—the Plantain Lily of Japan)—A beautiful Lily for partly shaded places. Broad, light green leaves. Flowers very large, pure white, borne in large trusses. Fragrant. Each, 20c; 6 for 90c.



Speciosum Album—A remarkable beautiful section of Lilies. Flowering late summer and early autumn, the Flowers are large and handsome with reflexing petals, and last a long time in water when cut. Pure white; height 3 feet. Each, 20c; 3 for 50c.

Roseum—Same as Album, except color, white suffused and spotted light rose. Each, 20c; 3 for 50c.

Rubrum—Same as Album, except color, suffused and spotted crimson, on white ground. Each, 20c; 3 for 50c.

Longiflorum—(Bermuda Easter Lily)—A graceful Lily, with long white, handsome Flowers. Each, 20c; 3 for 50c.

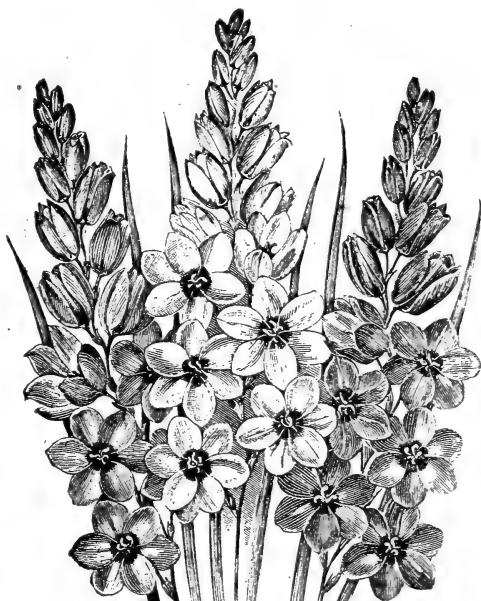
Tigrinum Simplex—(Tiger Lily)—Very hardy and beautiful. Single, brownish-red. Each, 15c; 6 for 65c.

Tigrinum Flore-pleno—Double, orange-scarlet Flowers, lasting very long in bloom; very hardy. Each, 15c; 6 for 75c.

Tigrinum Splendens—Very handsome, with large pyramidal heads of bright, fiery orange-scarlet flowers, covered with large crimson-brown spots. Height, 6 feet; very hardy. Each, 20c; 6 for 85c.

Ixiias.

Ixiias—(African Corn Lily) — A graceful plant, bearing on wiry stems 15 to 20 inches high, long, loose racemes of bloom of remarkable rich and varied colors. All have a brilliant dark center, and in the sun's rays present a picture of gorgeous beauty. Rainbow mixture; each, 3c; per doz., 25c; 100, \$1.75.



Ixiias.

Auratum—(The White, Golden-rayed Crimson-spotted Hill Lily of Japan)—Height, 4 to 6 feet. This is indeed the Queen of all Lilies, and should have a place in every garden. It commences to bloom in August and continues into September. It is of simplest culture and perfectly hardy. Extra large Bulbs. Each, 35c; 3 for \$1.00.

Candidum—(The Snow-white Madonna Lily)—This Lily likes a good deep soil, not too dry, and should be left undisturbed for years. Single, each, 20c; 3 for 50c; double, each, 25c; 3 for 60c.

Kemigego—A chaste and beautiful Flower; delicate rose-pink, of elegant outline and graceful habit. Blooms late June. Height, 2 ft. Each, 25c; 3 for 60c.

Kikak—Light yellow; very beautiful. Each, 20c; 3 for 50c.

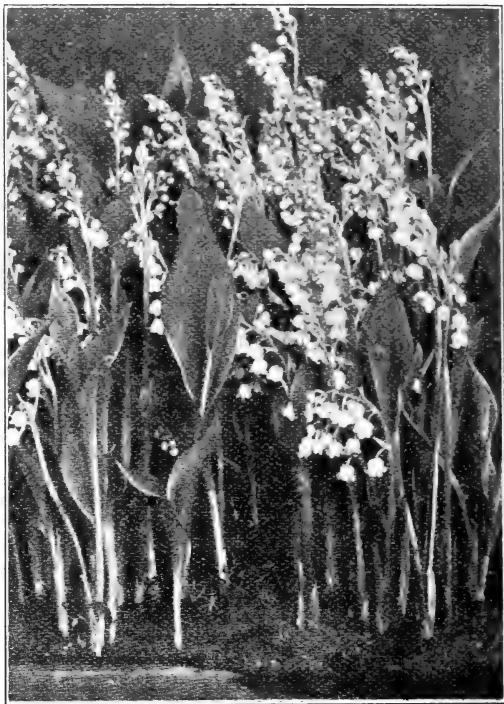
Lilies.

Lily of the Valley—You all know it; hardy and beautiful. Crowns, doz., 25c; 100, \$1.50; Large clumps, each, 50c.

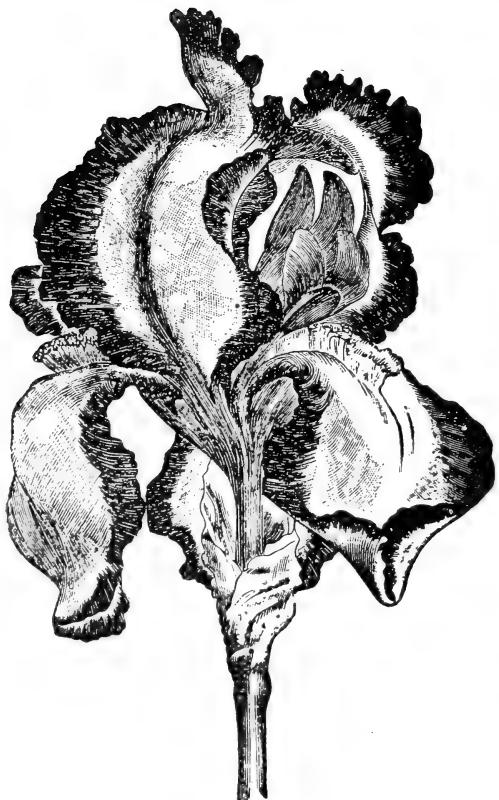
Gloxinia—Should be in all collections; one of the best; great variety of colors. Each, 15c; 6 for 75c; 12 for \$1.25.

Oxalis.

Charming little half-trailing plants, particularly adapted for pot and hanging basket. The Clover-like foliage is very attractive, and when in bloom they are exceedingly pretty. Plant several Bulbs in each pot. Colors white, yellow, rose. Doz., 25c; 100, \$1.75.



Lily of the Valley.



German Iris.

Irises.

These may be called the "Orchids" of the Flower Garden, their blossoms competing in richness and variety of color with the choicest and most beautiful Orchids. They should be extensively planted and will bloom freely from early April until August. Our collection consists of over 100 of the choicest named varieties of the hardest kinds that will give the most flowers for the longest season. The Iris thrives in any ordinary garden soil, should be planted as soon as received, plant where they are to remain permanently, cover about 2 inches deep. Order at least 100 of these; let us make up your list, giving you the best blooming over the longest period.

Iris Anglica — June flowering. Each, 10c; doz., 90c; 100, \$5.00.

Iris Hyspanica — May flowering. Each, 5c; doz., 55c; 100, \$4.00.

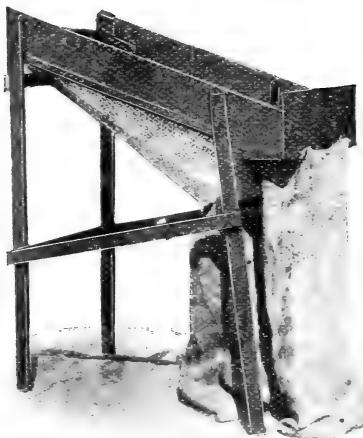
Iris Germanica — June and July. Each, 10c; doz., 90c; 100, \$5.00.

Iris Siberica — New, hardest and best. Each, 10c; doz., 90c; 100, \$5.00.

Quantity of Seed Required to Sow an Acre of Ground.

	Quantity per acre.	Quantity per acre.	
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 Plants.....	5 lbs.	Kale, 1 oz. to 3,000 Plants.....	4 ozs.
Barley	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bus.	Kohi Rabi, 1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Beans, Dwarf, 1 qt. to 150 ft. of drill	2 bus.	Leek, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill.....	4 lbs.
Beans, Pole, 2 qts. to 200 hills.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus.	Lettuce, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill.....	3 lbs.
Beet, Garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	8 lbs.	Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	2 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.....	10 lbs.	Melon, Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	2 lbs.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3,000 Plants.....	5 ozs.	Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill.....	10 lbs.
Broom Corn	10 to 15 lbs.	Oats	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bus.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3,000 Plants.....	5 ozs.	Okra, 1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill.....	10 lbs.
Buckwheat	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bus.	Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3,000 Plants.....	5 ozs.	Onion Seed, for sets.....	30 to 50 lbs.
Carrot, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 20 ft. of drill.....	8 bus.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 Plants.....	5 ozs.	Parsnips, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill.....	5 lbs.
Celery, 1 oz. to 5,000 Plants.....	4 ozs.	Parsley, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill.....	8 lbs.
Clover, Alsike & White Dutch, 10 to 15 lbs.		Peas, Garden, 1 qt. to 150 ft. of drill.....	2 bus.
Clover, Lucerne, Large Red and Crimson Trefoil	15 to 30 lbs.	Peas, Field	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bus.
Clover, Medium	15 to 20 lbs.	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 Plants.....	4 ozs.
Corn, Sweet, 1 qt. to 500 hills.....	8 qts.	Potatoes	8 bus.
Cress, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.....	8 lbs.	Pumpkin, 1 qt. to 300 hills.....	3 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 80 hills.....	2 lbs.	Radish, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.....	8 lbs.
Egg-Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 Plants.....	8 ozs.	Rye	2 bus.
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 ft. of drill.....	3 lbs.	Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill.....	8 lbs.
Flax, broadcast	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus.	Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.....	10 lbs.
Grass, Ky. Blue (for lawn, 4 bus.)	2 bus.	Summer Savory, 1 oz. to 500 ft. of drill.....	2 lbs.
Grass, Hungarian and Millet.....	1 bus.	Squash, Summer, 1 oz. to 40 hills.....	2 lbs.
Grass, Mixed Lawn.....	3 to 5 bus.	Squash, Winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills.....	3 lbs.
Grass, Orchard, Peren'l Rye, Red Top 2 bus.		Tomato, 1 oz. to 1,000 Plants.....	3 ozs.
Grass, Timothy	15 to 20 lbs.	Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
		Wheat	$1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 bus.

THE COMMON-SENSE POTATO SORTER



Price, \$5.00.

CLEANS AND GRADES THE POTATOES IN THE FIELD, SAVES THE CULLS.

Puts the marketable Potatoes in one sack, the culls in another. A practical sorter designed for work.

It does the work it is designed for.

THE Trigger - Trip Sack Holder

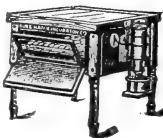


Price, \$5.00.

Combines the most satisfactory sack-holding device with a durable, convenient, steel hopper.

Adjustable in height, strong and rigid.

You cannot afford to do without it.



WE PAY THE FREIGHT

ON ALL



Sure Hatch Incubators and Brooders

The rapid growth of the business of the Sure Hatch Incubator Company means two things to us:

FIRST—That artificial incubation is beyond the experimental stage and is approved by all the leading men in the poultry business.

SECOND—That the Sure Hatch Incubator has struck the right point as a successful hatcher.

THEREFORE—These points, in connection with its low price, has so popularized it that the Sure Hatch is the leading machine in America to-day. Maybe you think this is a pretty sweeping statement; but when we candidly tell you we make and sell thousands of machines every year, in fact, more thousands than most manufacturers sell hundreds, you won't blame us for saying what we do, will you?

Though our machines are sold at a low price, they are not toys; neither are they cheap imitations, but real machines that do the business they are made for, and that is what you want when you buy a machine; and that's what you get when you buy a Sure Hatch. Just think of the name, "Sure Hatch"—that tells the whole story. Then, in addition to these facts, when we sell a machine it is sold under

A Strong Guarantee

which makes you perfectly safe when you buy it. This guarantee is printed on every order blank, and is a part of the order. If you have any notion at all about getting an incubator, the least you can possibly do is to send for our Free Book, which tells all about our machines and contains a whole lot of valuable information about the poultry business.

We are also making the COMMON SENSE CHICKEN DUSTER, the latest and best machine for destroying lice on fowls. It's a wonder. You'll be interested in it. Cheap, quick and effective—the lice run for their lives.



Sure Hatch Incubator Co.

BOX 145.

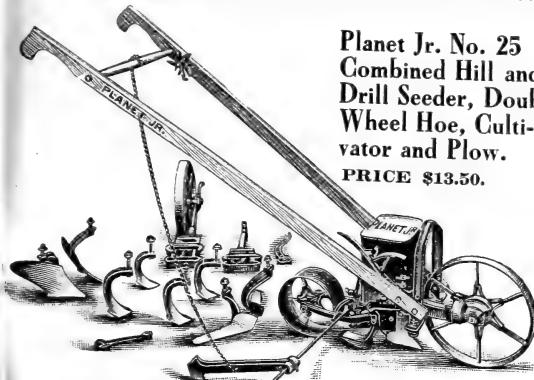
FREMONT, NEB. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



PLANET JR. TOOLS FOR 1908.

Space will not permit us to show a full line of the Planet Jr. goods in this Catalog, but we will gladly send a complete Catalog of Planet Jr. Tools on application. Planet Jr. Tools are the best on the market, and in sending your orders to us you can rely on getting bottom prices.

**Planet Jr. No. 25
Combined Hill and
Drill Seeder, Double
Wheel Hoe, Culti-
vator and Plow.
PRICE \$13.50.**



This new combined machine is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops, for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage, and prefer not to buy separate machines.

As a Drill it is almost identical with the Planet Jr. No. 4 Drill, and is thoroughly substantial and accurate in sowing all kinds of garden seeds in hills or drills.

As a Wheel Hoe it is identical with the Planet Jr. No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, the very best machine on the market. The change from Drill to Wheel Hoe takes but a moment, and the whole combination is one we can heartily recommend and guarantee satisfactory.

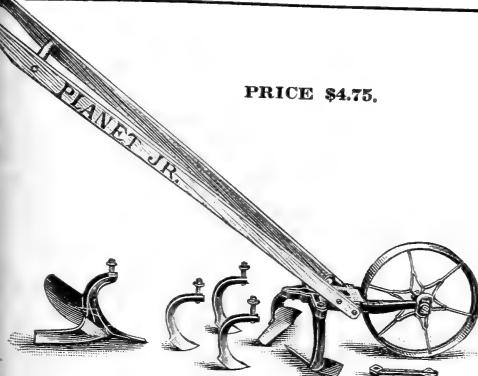
**Planet Jr. No. 4
Combined Seed Drill,
Single Wheel Hoe,
Cultivator and Plow.
PRICE \$11.00.**



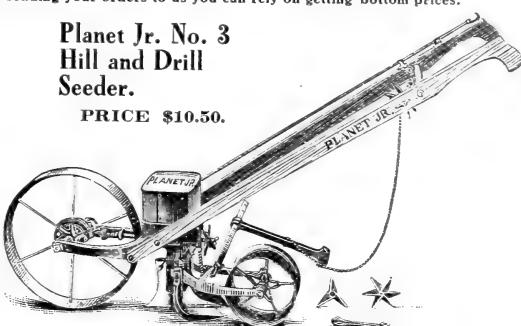
This is the most popular combined tool made. It combines in a single implement, a first-class hill-dropping Seeder, a Single Wheel Hoe or Weeder, a Cultivator and a Plow. The Hopper holds two quarts of seed, dropped in hills at 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, which can be sown in continuous rows, or

The Drill is detached and the Tool Frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It then becomes a Single Wheel Hoe. It is useful almost every day of the season, at every stage of the garden work. With this one implement the small farmer can do practically all the work in his small crops.

PRICE \$4.75.



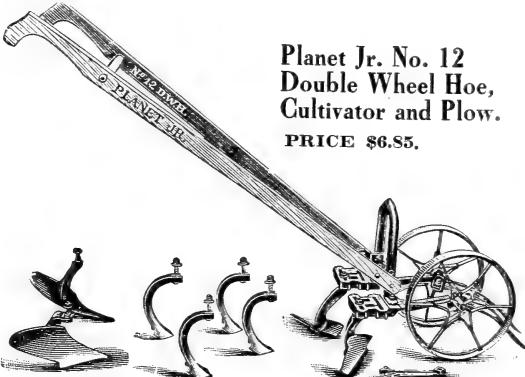
**Planet Jr. No. 3
Hill and Drill
Seeder.
PRICE \$10.50.**



This Seeder is the latest and most perfect development of the Hand Seed Drill. It sows evenly in drills, and also drops in hills at 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. It is thrown out of gear instantly by moving a convenient lever, or the flow of seed is stopped by pushing down the feed rod. No time is lost; no seed is wasted. It is quickly set to sow the different kinds of seeds in the exact thickness required.

The accurate hill-dropping Drill, which gives a regular stand of plants with the least seed, saves its cost over and over again in seed alone. We guarantee this Drill to be accurate and give satisfaction in every respect.

**Planet Jr. No. 12
Double Wheel Hoe,
Cultivator and Plow.
PRICE \$6.55.**



Two acres a day can easily be worked with this implement, and when it is done it will be a better job than three men could have done in the same time with hand hoes. The No. 12 runs either astride or between the rows; kills all the weeds and leaves the earth in fine shape. Then, too, it's so easy to work. Twelve-year-old girls work gardens with them with ease and success.

The No. 12 has a pair of 6-inch Hoes, a pair of Plows for opening or covering, and a set of 4 all steel Cultivator Teeth. The tools shown are what gardeners use most and others can be added as wanted.

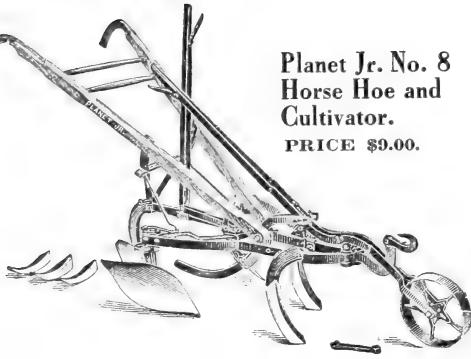
**Planet Jr. No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe,
Cultivator and Plow.**

For easy gardening, and at the same time clean and perfect gardening, the kind that will make your garden the talk of the neighborhood, and cause your face to glow with honest pride, nothing is quite the equal of this No. 17 Wheel Hoe. It is suited to all kinds of garden cultivation and all garden crops. You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can do in three days with a hand hoe. The No. 17 has a pair of 6-inch Hoes, a Plow and a set of Cultivator Teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work.

Other attachments can be added at any time.

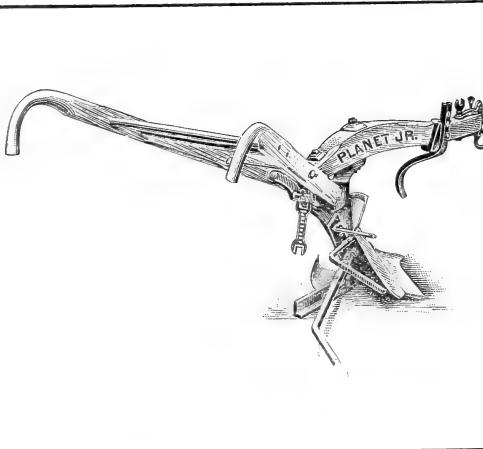
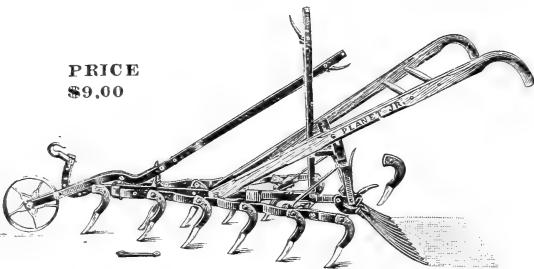
**Planet Jr. No. 8
Horse Hoe and
Cultivator.**

PRICE \$9.00.



Probably no other Cultivating Machine is so widely known as the Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle. You can do almost anything you want with it in the garden or field. It opens and closes furrows, hoes right up to the plants without danger of injuring, throws dirt to or from the row and throws back from center again. You can set the Hoes at any angle or reverse altogether, cultivate to any depth desired, and adjust for any width. Every part is perfected to make the tool acceptable to the intelligent farmer who knows the best is always the cheapest.

**PRICE
\$9.00**



Planet Jr. White Potato Digger.

Packed weight, 123 lbs.

PRICE \$16.00.

WE OFFER our new style White Potato Digger as far superior to any we have made before. It works well either in green vines or ripe, and does excellent work even when the crop has become very weedy. The Digging Tines tear the furrow apart and force the potatoes to the surface. It is entirely unnecessary to leave every other row with this machine; all can be dug successively. Send for Special Circular.

Planet Jr. No. 9 Horse Hoe.

PRICE \$7.50.



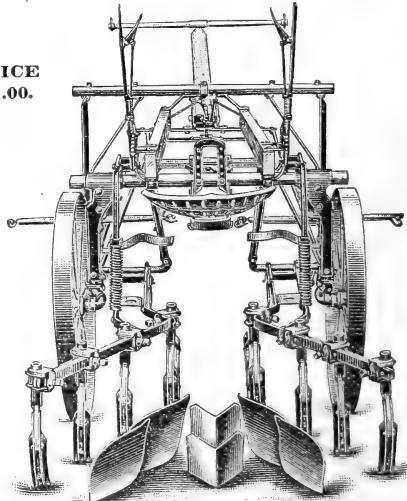
Is a light and very strong tool, having improved patent hollow steel standards, parallel and extra high steel frame, patent lever expanders, handle braces and side adjustments for handles. It is used either with or without a wheel, the wheel being preferred in most sections. For very narrow rows, the outside teeth and standards may be removed from the frame.

**Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow,
Cultivator and Pulverizer.**

Gardeners cultivate better than formerly. It has been found to pay best. The farmer or gardener is most likely to cultivate best who has the tool best adapted to his purposes. With the Twelve-Tooth Harrow here shown, you go as deep or shallow as you like, come up close to row without injuring plants, cut out all the weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake. You widen and narrow as you please between 12 and 32 inches. It's a special favorite with strawberry growers, market gardeners and truckers.

**Planet Jr. No. 70 Pivot Wheel Riding Cul-
tivator, Plow, Furrower and Ridger.**

**PRICE
\$41.00.**



The right theory about cultivation is to do the best cultivating. The best cultivation results from the best implement—one that is right in plan, right in its making, wide in its uses and has the facilities for easy and perfect handling. That's what you have in the No. 70 Riding Cultivator. The name indicates in a general way the scope of its work. There's not another of similar plan that equals it in service.

The wheels close to 32 inches and open to 40, and the tool cultivates all rows from 28 inches to 4 feet apart at one passage. It is comfortable to ride upon, light in draft, simple in operation and durable in every part.

The Yankton Nursery

NOW under the management of C. W. Gurney, the President of the Seed Company was organized in Monticello, Iowa, directly after the civil war, and is now working in its forty-first year.

It does a strictly Catalog business. "No agents need apply."

You can place your orders for either Trees or Seeds, or for both, with either Company, although both are entirely separate, and you may cover your order to both houses by one remittance, but the orders must be on separate sheets.

SEND FOR A CATALOG.



C. W. GURNEY,

Author "Gurney's Northwestern Pomology." More than forty years a Nurseryman and Orchardist in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota.

COMMON SENSE ABOUT TREES AND NURSERY STOCK

It is estimated that not less than \$125,000 are taken out of this State annually for worthless trees and at criminally high prices; and notwithstanding the work of the State Horticultural Society, this amount is increasing yearly with the increasing ability of the people to buy and pay. This is surely a great waste and works a great hardship in many individual cases, and there should be a remedy.

I have been acting as a committee of the State Society for more than a year to try and find and report a remedy; but I have reported that I can find no remedial legislation that will stop or modify this without acting equally against legitimate interstate commerce, except that there must be many individual cases that can be reached and punished through the courts.

The best practical remedy is for every planter to become a member of the State Horticultural Society. Send \$1.00 to Prof. Hansen of Brookings, the Secretary, and become a member; get in touch with Horticulture and Horticulturists and you are safe.

Where you now throw away money, labor and time on worthless or doubtful stock, and at actually criminal prices, you will be instructed how to properly expend a few dollars and get satisfactory returns in Orchards, Groves, Fruits and Flowers.

Get at it right. Give the "Tree Missionaries" the "go by," and until you can find some better way, send to the Yankton Nursery, Yankton, S. D., for a Catalog. Do it now. It will help to defend you when the enemy comes.

C. W. GURNEY.

SPECIAL NOTICE---CHANGE OF PRICES

POTATOES—Pages 40 to 43. All varieties 15c per case lower.

EAR SEED CORN—Page 43 to 52.

Minnesota No. 13 per case \$2.25

Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent, per case \$2.25

Pride of the North, per case \$2.25

Trudos Gingham, per case \$2.25

Trudos Calico, per case \$2.25

Dakota White Dent, per case \$2.00

Dakota Yellow Dent, per case \$2.00

Iowa Silver Mine, per case \$2.25

Gold Medal Yellow Dent, per case \$2.00

All Flint Corn, per bushel, shelled, 2.35

CLOVER AND GRASS SEED

Medium Red Clover, Fancy Dakota Grown, per bushel \$11.75

Alsyke Clover Fancy, per bushel \$11.50

English Blue Grass or Meadow Fescue, Dakota Grown, per 100 lbs., \$12.00

Alfalfa, Fancy, per bushel \$11.00

Alfalfa, Turkistan, per 100 lbs., \$20.00

Millet, all varieties except Japanese, per bushel \$1.35

Japanese Millet, per bushel \$1.60

CANE SEED—Page 59.

Per bushel \$1.75, 5 bushels \$7.50

North Dakota White Dent Corn

This extremely early White Dent corn is offered by us this season for the first time, has been thoroughly tried out in the extreme North and has made good, maturing this season of 1907 in Cass County, Minnesota, nearly 200 miles north of the Twin Cities.

In size it is about like Minnesota No. 13 Yellow Dent, but at least ten days earlier, and like the No. 13 stands up well even in the extreme North. Stalks grow to a height of 7 feet, ears are up 3 feet from the ground, making it easily harvested with the Corn Binder.

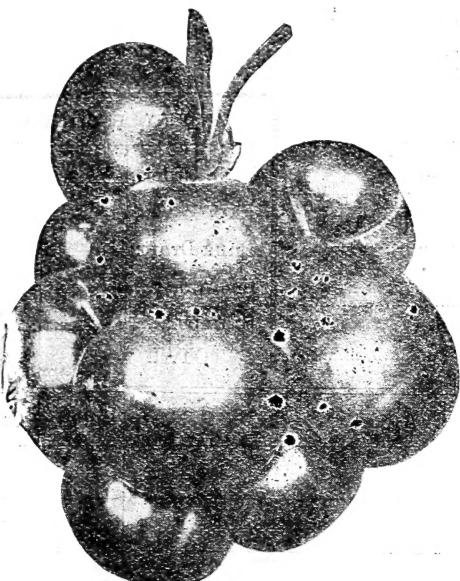
This corn will outyield any other variety of dent corn that can be grown in the extreme north. It has been bred for yield and earliness, and will withstand more extremes of weather than any other corn grown; might not be an ideal corn for some of Iowa and Illinois farmers who are used to the foot-long varieties, but North Dakota White Dent is a silver mine to the North Dakota, Minnesota, and northern South Dakota farmer who has wanted to grow dent corn but could not on account of length of season. Do not get the idea that this is a 10 to 20 bushels to the acre corn and so low down that you cannot find it at husking time; it stands up well, 7 feet, and yields with reasonable good farming, 50 bushels to the acre. Our supply of seed corn is limited this season and we offer while it lasts, Ear Seed Corn only, in crates of 70 or more pounds.

Select Ears Per Crate \$2.25.



Do Not Fail to Add These

TO YOUR ORDER.



NEW EARLIBELL TOMATO

AFTER ANOTHER SEASON'S EXPERIENCE WE UNHESITATINGLY REPEAT AND EMPHASIZE ALL THE CLAIMS WE HAVE EVER MADE FOR IT.

The FIRST CLAIM we make is that it is Earlier than any other sort without exception. In a comparative test with Earliana, seeds sown at same time, and plants set out at same time, the Earlibell gave us ripe fruit five days sooner. Think for a moment what this would mean to a gardener. Five days with the market all to himself.

Our SECOND CLAIM is in the line of Productiveness. The cluster shown on this page is made from an actual photograph. One enthusiastic grower was so surprised at his crop that he selected three plants, kept account of the ripe fruit they produced and found at the end of the season that he had picked over three bushels from them.

Our THIRD CLAIM is that it is Perfectly Smooth from beginning to end of season. This cannot be said of Earliana, Earliest of All, Atlantic Prize, or any other extra early sort we know of.

The New Earlibell Tomato is the earliest and most prolific sort in cultivation. It comes to market **Five Days ahead of Earliana** and outyields that sort very noticeably.

In smoothness it is not excelled, even by such varieties as Beauty and Stone.

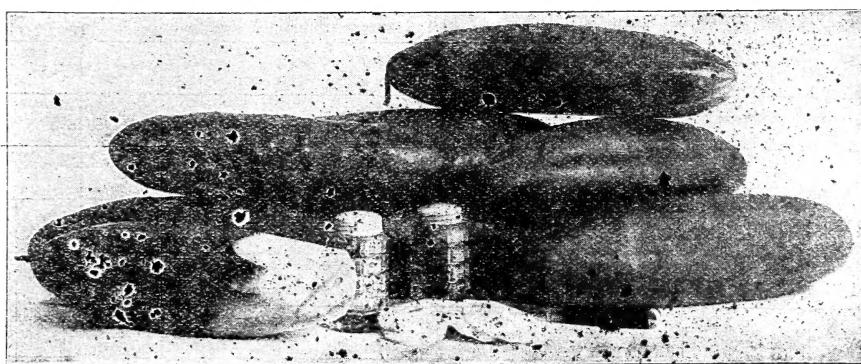
Its color is a beautiful deep glossy scarlet, which makes the fruit very attractive.

The flavor is delicate and pleasing for eating when sliced raw. In size it is from 3 to 4 inches diameter, very uniform in size and shape, and to an unusual degree it ripens all the tomatoes on a cluster at once. The vines are vigorous and very hardy, with medium heavy foliage, setting fruits close to the stem, and bearing continuously until frost.

The largest Tomato Growers can safely discard all other Extra Earlies, and use **Earlibell exclusively.**

PKG. 15c; OZ. 50c.

NEW DAVIS PERFECT CUCUMBER



This Splendid new variety was bred up by our friend, Mr. Eugene Davis, of Grand Rapids Michigan. Mr. Davis says: "This new variety beats all others in points of beauty, quality and productiveness. It loads its vines so heavily that it seemed impossible for them to mature the fruit. At least 25 per cent more fruit can be cut from it than from any other we ever tried in the greenhouse, while for out-door growing they seem to yield even better than under glass, and even experts cannot tell the out-door fruits from the hot-house product. **This variety therefore enables the man who has no glass to produce the same high priced cucumber as his neighbor who has greenhouse facilities.** Our own trials corroborate all of Mr. Davis' claims, and we cordially endorse all he says. The New Davis Perfect is a beautiful variety of dark green color, handsome shape, and enormously productive. Our seed is unsurpassed, because in addition to getting the originator's strain in the start, we have made a very critical selection of stock seed every year since its introduction. Please note the almost seedless character of the cut Cucumber in the photo above. Thousands of up-to-date growers are now planting this variety, and it promises to be the leading kind very soon."

PCK. 15c. OZ. 30c. 1-4 LB. \$1.00. LB. \$3.25.

ORDER SHEET.
GURNEY SEED COMPANY,
YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA.

- 1908.

Gentlemen: Please send the following goods by

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Postoffice..... *R. F. D. No.*

Ship to
(Name of Town.)

Name of R. R......

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NORTH DAKOTA WHITE DENT CORN

This extremely early White Dent corn is offered by us this season for the first time, has been thoroughly tried out in the extreme North and has made good, maturing this season of 1907 in Cass County, Minnesota, nearly 200 miles North of the Twin Cities

In size is about like Minnesota No. 13 Yellow Dent, but at least 10 days earlier, and like the No. 13 stands up well even in the extreme North, stalks grow to a height of 7 feet, ears are up 3 feet from the ground making it easily harvested with the Corn Binder.

This corn will outyield any other variety of dent corn that can be grown in the extreme north. It has been bred for yield and earliness, and will withstand more extremes of weather than any other corn grown; might not be an ideal corn for some of Iowa and Illinois farmers who are used to the foot-long varieties, but North Dakota White Dent is a silver mine to the North Dakota, Minnesota, and northern South Dakota farmer who has wanted to grow dent corn but could not on account of length of season. Do not get the idea that this is a 10 to 20 bushel to the acre corn and so low down that you cannot find it at husking time; it stands up well, 7 feet, and yields with reasonable good farming, 50 bushels to the acre. Our supply of seed corn is limited this season and we offer while it lasts, Ear Seed Corn only, in crates of 70 or more pounds,

Select Ears per Crate \$2.25.

SPECIAL CORN NOTICE

The price of Dakota White Dent, Dakota Yellow Dent, Iowa Silver Mine, Gold Medal Yellow Dent, Pride of the North, and all Flint Corn quoted in this catalogue at \$1.75 per bushel are now \$2.00 per bushel. We will not accept orders at a lower price.

MINNESOTA NO. 13. \$2.00 per bushel until Feb. 1st, after that date price will be \$2.25 per bushel.

GUARANTEE: We guarantee a test of 95 per cent on Minnesota No. 13, Gurney's Hybred Model Dent and North Dakota White Dent Seed Corn, on all other varieties we guarantee a test of 90 per cent or better.

GURNEY SEED CO., Yankton, S. D.

This is the Corn
THAT HAS ADDED
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
TO THE
**North Central
Corn Belt**

